The Middlebury Campus

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Griesheimer Denied Tenure; Landon and Fanning Protest

By Bruce Armstrong

The controversial tenure decision concerning James Griesheimer, instructor of music has caused an uproar in the music department.

H.C. Robbins Landon, Distinguished Professor of the Humanities at Middlebury sent a letter of resignation to Olin Robison, president of the College, after learning that Griesheimer had not received tenure from the Committee on Reappointment. Emory Fanning, professor of music, has resigned his position as chairman of the music department for the same reason.

Landon was originally contacted by Griesheimer in 1980 and then brought to the College as the Christian A. Johnson Professor of Music to lecture on music in Europe in 1776. Landon is the world's foremost authority on 18th and early 19th century music and an expert on Haydn.

Fanning, resigned from his position as chairman of the Music Department to protest the tenure decision. At present, he plans to take no stronger action and continues to teach music and direct the choir.

During a telephone conversation with Landon at his home in Chepstow, Wales, Landon explained the reasons for his resignation. Landon said, "I resigned because the Committee on Reappointment refused to review the tenure of James Griesheimer . . . the decision (denial of tenure) is so catastrophic, so profoundly detrimental to the best interests of Middlebury that I have tendered my resignation to Dr. Robison."

Landon added that the fact that he and Griesheimer are close personal friends had not played a role in his decision to resign. When asked if he would return to the College if

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From top left to bottom right: Griesheimer, who plans to appeal tenure denial; Fanning, who has stepped down as chairman; Landon, who left in protest; and Diane Fanning. Photo by Erik Borg

H.C. Landon, Distinguished Professor of Humanities resigned in protest to Griesheimer's denial. Photo by Erik Borg

Congressman Jeffords Speaks in Middlebury

By Jack Otter

Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.) met with 30 Vermonters on Monday, Jan. 9 at the Municipal Building in Middlebury "to find out what is on the citizens' minds" and to discuss any "problems with the great bureacracy which (they) would like assistance with."

Jeffords held similar meetings in many Vermont towns, including Springfield, Rochester, and his hometown of Rutland. After 45 minutes of questions and answers, the senior Congressman met with anyone who wished to speak with him privately.

A concern that President Reagan's foreign policy is too agressive dominated the meeting, and most questions addressed the subject of the United States Military.

In response to a question on U.S. policy in Central America, Jeffords said, "Although the Cubans and Soviets would like to take advantage of the situation in Central America, I am concerned about our policy there."He said that the "Kissinger report is self-defeating . . . if we look at it solely as a Soviet invasion we will form it into one. We must address it as the internal problem that it is."

Jeffords said that he felt U.S. troops in Lebanon "are a destabilizing force, creating more problems than they are solving . . . But if we leave without honor we are inviting terrorism."

Although Jeffords originally questioned President

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Robison Takes Strong Stand; Advises USIA Chief to Resign

By John Griffith

The scandal surrounding Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) elicited a strong response from Olin Robison, president of the College. Robison resigned his position on the U.S. Commission on Public Diplomacy in protest to Wick's "surreptitious taping of conversations."

Robison has served for six years on the Commission which supervises the activities of the USIA and other government agencies. During the Carter Administration he was chairman for three years.

'What is at issue is the unethical taping of conversations of some or many individuals...' - Olin Robison, president of the College

Robison said his term on the Commission was nearly finished; yet, he took the step early in order to voice his disapproval over President Reagan's support of Wick.

In his letter of resignation, Robison stressed the independence of his action, "I do not wish my opinions to be interpreted as those of the Commission." He added, "For this reason it is appropriate that I step aside at this time."

On Jan. 9, 1984 Robison sent copies of his letter of resignation to President Reagan, Congressional leaders, and Wick. He told Wick in the letter, "I believe strongly that it is time for you to resign."

The USIA issued a statement on Jan. 10 in response to Robison's resignation: "Professor Robison was a member of the U.S. Commission on Public Diplomacy, appointed under former President Carter. He submitted his resignation to President Reagan and Director Wick before having the opportunity to review Mr. Wick's statement."

Wick apologized for his actions on Jan. 9, saying: "I freely apologize to anyone I have harmed. I very much regret any embarassment which the recent revelations may have caused."

Wick said the tapings were meant, "only to extend the reach of my memory, never to threaten or humiliate others." He continued, "It has become clear to me that in trying to be meticulous, I frequently ignored the potential impact on others."

The question, Robison said is ethical rather than legal. "What is at issue is the unethical taping of conversations of some or many individuals, and, secondly the public perception that when confronted with this fact, he failed to admit the extent or complete nature of this activity." In response to allegations that he did not disclose the information immediately, Wick replied, "During the first days of the incident the public received a great deal of information, not all of which was true." He continued, "Some of this misinformation came from my anxiety and faulty recollections."

There are, however, legal implications, since the taping of conversations without an individual's consent, is a crime in 13 states including Florida, where Wick allegedly taped a conversation with James Baker, White House Chief of Staff.

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The Way To Joyful Clogging

By Nicky Wong

The Green Mountain Cloggers presented a clogging demonstration and workshop in McCullough Gym last Saturday. Not to be undone by the relatively small attendance, the group clogged, stomped and clapped their way through the afternoon, warming the audience with a fervor uncommon on a "Midd" winter's day.

Many of the women cloggers were clad in skirts and stockings that added to the rustic flavor which their dance conveyed. The dancers, accompanied by a fiddler, spent the first half hour demonstrating their art before teaching the intrigued onlookers how "it's supposed to be done." There was no elaborate decor, merely the cloggers and their tap-shoes sharing a few routines and most importantly doing it with a smile. Their proficiency was as great as their enjoyment. Flawlessly executing their maneuvers, they even linked arms at one point and broke into a countrified "cabaret" movement.

The unofficial leader of the afternoon was Albert Joy, a music librarian. Revelling in his hobby, he eagerly assisted the novices in understanding and then doing a few rudimentary steps. Although few Middlebury students took part, there were members from all age groups; clogging is obviously not an exclusive pasttime. Eventhough Joy seemed the focal point of The Green Mountain Cloggers, the Burlington based ensemble is not run by one person, but rather "governed by consensus." It has existed for eight years and performs all over Chittenden and Addison Counties at fairs and fiddle contests.

Historically, clogging is the synthesis of many cultures.

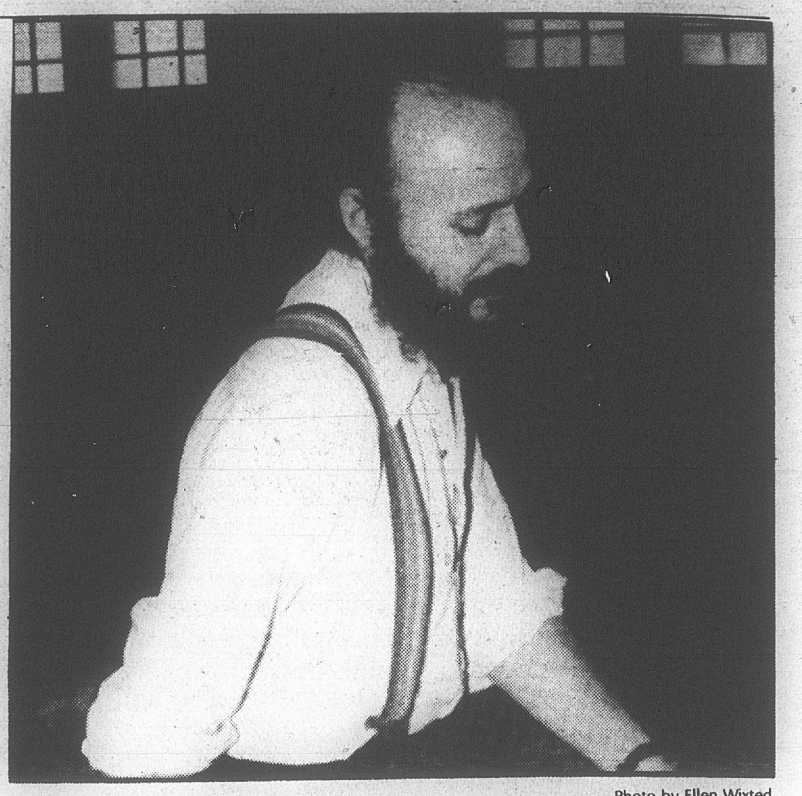

Photo by Ellen Wixted

Albert Joy, member of the Green Mountain Cloggers performs."

Photo by Ellen Wixted

Novices learn the art of clogging.

Joy explained that "clogging finds its base in Gaelic cultures. . .mainly Scottish and Irish." It spread to become a "popular European social dance" and came to the U.S. in various forms through the American Indians and the Black slaves. The different styles of clogging include "freestyle" and "team or precision clogging." He notes that "tap dancing grew out of clogging." Square and country dance are also related offshoots.

The dancers themselves have joined the group not because of the occasional financial rewards, but because they love to dance. "Occasionally we recruit cloggers," Joy admits. In the U.S. clogging's popularity is dictated by regional custom. In the South, particularly in Appalachia, there is a traditional enthusiasm. However, in the North and West people are still comparatively unfamiliar with the ancient form of dance.

The dancers...joined the group because they love to dance.

The fiddle player, Becky Dorsey, a graduate of the University of Vermont, has been playing with the group for three years. She finds clogging an embracing art, "clogging is just another aspect of dance." The people are not only co-dancers, but also good friends. Perhaps with the new classes in clogging this term, more of us will be stomping our way to a good time.

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EDITORIAL

Robison Applauded

We are proud of Olin Robison, president of the College for having the courage to actively express his disapproval of Charles Wick, director of the United States Information Agency (USIA). President Robison resigned an appointed position on the advisory board of the agency to protest the "unethical" secret phone tapings of Wick. In his letter of resignation President Robison advised President Reagan to discharge his close friend and political appointee.

Although Robison said Wick had served the country well in the past, his actions betrayed the public trust which his post assumed. In addition, he created a hostile ambiance for USIA officers who work predominately overseas.

On occasion we have criticized President Robison for maintaining an extensive list of professional responsibilities outside the College, and not spending enough of his available time trying to understand the mood of Middlebury students. However in this case, his letter of resignation from the USIA Advisory Board was a bold move representative of a community which prides itself on the integrity of the individual, with its Honor Code.

While his tenure on the USIA Board would have ended soon, his public expressions of disapproval were a strong action since they did not endear him to the State Department, where he serves as an advisor.

We agree with President Robison's belief that Wick's secret tapings are a violation of ethics. In addition, this action is considered illegal in 13 states. That President Reagan could allow such a man to remain in his administration is inconceivable to us.

We therefore applaud President Robison's actions. We hope that others will follow the president's lead and challenge this unethical behavior.

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Spotlight on Vermont

Dairy Program Short-Sighted

By Michael Neff

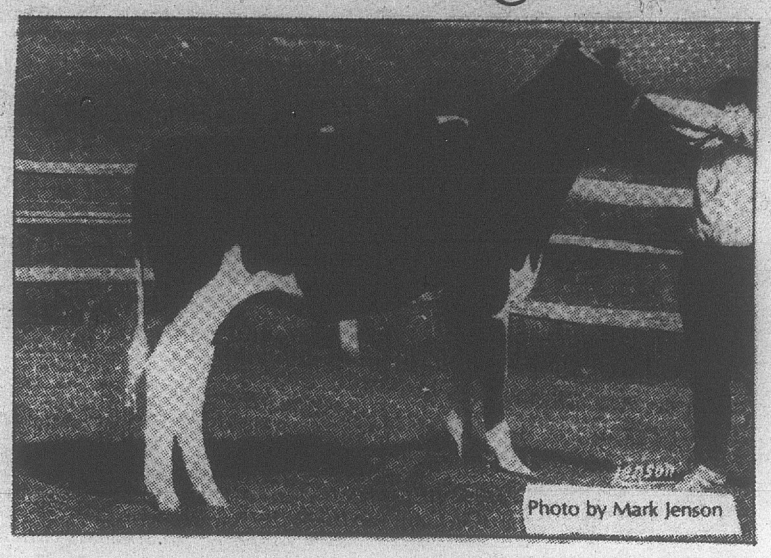
Photo by Mark Jenson

The National Dairy Compromise program is forcing many of Vermont's farmers to reevaluate their fiscal plans for 1984. The program is designed to reduce the $2 billion milk surplus which is purchased by the government's Commodity Credit Corporation. The government will now pay farmers not to produce milk. While the program will provide economic relief for many participating farms, it fails to effectively address the long term problems facing the industry and represents political expedience rather than realistic economic considerations.

The program calls for farmers to determine their gross production from 1981 and 1982 or just 1982 and then contract to reduce their production between five and 30 percent below that base. A payment of $10 per hundred weight will be made for the amount of decreased production over the 15 month duration of the program, and farmers must be within three percentage points of their contracted reduction at the end of the program or face stiff penalties.

The University of Vermont's Extention Service has held meetings and issued pamphlets to help farmers make the most profitable decision in reaction to the program. Operations whose present production is well above their declared base are likely to find participation reducing their income below the levels of non-participation. This is because the income lost by slaughtering cattle to equal their declared base and merely qualify for the program will not be recovered by government payments which do not recognize decreased production to the declared base.

However, farms whose production is already below the base stand to reap a substantial gain from the program. They have more than qualified for the program and can be paid for reductions already made in addition to any subsequent cut backs. Registration for the program has been low in Addison County to date, but farmers still have until Jan. 31 to enroll.

Low enrollment cannot only be attributed to the projected financial consequences of participation. Farmers who breed animals for merchandizing purposes as well as production have learned that they will be forced to slaughter valuable brood cows whose offspring provide another source of income in addition to the milk check.

Another factor which has and will influence a farmer's decision is the uncertainty of government action after the program is over, and this in many individual cases has taken precedence over short term financial considerations. All farmers look beyond 15 months, and most are convinced that if the program is successful the government will almost assuredly take measures to insure that production does not rise to pre-program levels. Officials at the Agricultural Stablization and Conservation Service state that the government may assign production quotas to farmers.

Government payments will cease at the conclusion of the program, and without them many operations will no longer be economically viable at the reduced levels. Charles Foster who operates a farm in Weston, Vermont said, "We don't expect to gain anything by participating, and the speculation about quotas worries us. We could not make it after the program was over if we could not return to previous levels of production." Moreover, if the program fails to reduce the surplus, a cut in the dairy support price which now rests at $13.10 per-hundred weight is all but inevitable. In either scenario, unless a farm's production is well below its declared base particapation in the program is unlikely to be beneficial in the long run.

Washington politicians under pressures to reach a solution for the dairy surplus have adopted legislation to provide a short term "fix" similar to the Payment-in-Kind program offered to grain producers. Fifteen months from now our nation's leaders will be forced into another battle over the plight of the dairy industry. Political pressures have resulted in the present program. In the next round, politicians must address the reality of supply and demand and not submit to political pressure from various interested parties including farmers themselves if the industry's vitality is to be secured for future farmers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thanks

To the Editor:

Thank you for the in-depth article on the 1984 Democratic Presidential Candidates. It served its purpose well and confirmed what most of us suspected- Ronald Reagan is America's smartest choice in 1984.

Mark Williams

Black Cultural Week

To the Editor:

We, the black students at Middlebury College appreciate this opportunity to speak to our peers and the entire College community. We are a small group of concerned students who have come together under one organization called The Black Student Union (BSU). The purpose of the BSU is to first provide a solid social and cultural base for students who desire to have fellowship with people they may have a lot in common with and secondly, to enrich the general campus environment by introducing it to a wide array of black culture at various functions throughout the academic year.

The BSU is not a political organization. However, it does at times represent some of the views, ideas, and opinions of its members. Our goal is only to maintain our identity as we enter into the mainstream of life at Middlebury.

The BSU has been in existence for over a decade. We have withstood many hardships in the past which has earned our union great respect as one of the strongest student groups on campus. Our motto has always been "Unity through Understanding." We do several things to accomplish these goals. We invite guest speakers to come and speak on current or historical issues or topics, host an annual Halloween Party, perform plays, short skits and talent contests, run a students-helping-students program called The Study Buddy Program, show movies starring well known black actors, and stage the only annual fashion show at Middlebury College each spring. We also sell

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Robison Resigns Post

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Although Wick apologized for his actions, Robison says this is not enough, "Between friends saying you're sorry would usually suffice." He said, "What is fine between friends really isn't fine when applied to people in high public office."

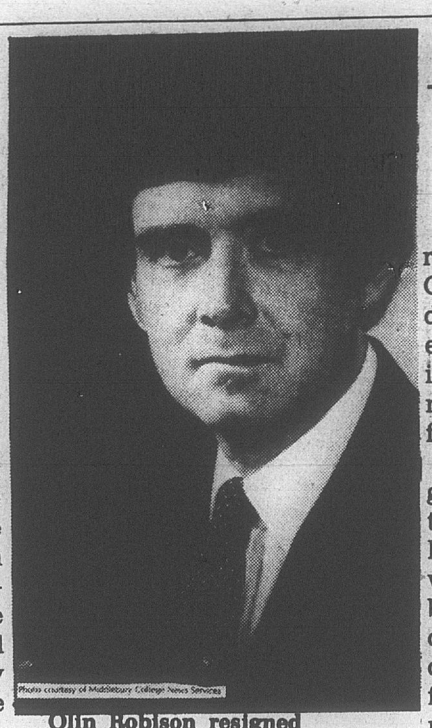
The matter has been taken to Congress where the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Committee on Foreign Affairs are currently reviewing the substance of the tapes. In total, Wick submitted 81 tapes, 4 casettes, and stenographic transcripts of 86 conversations. Wick informed the Committees, "These include all recordings which I know to exist, made or received during my term in government." USIA sources told **The Campus** that many of the tapes were reused, and the stenographic materials discarded after they had served their purpose.

Robison said he is concerned with the investigation because, "Interest has now shifted to the content of the tapes and transcripts." He continued,"The more important issue is that the tapes and transcripts exist." Congressional review is focusing on the content of the tapes to decide whether they interfere with U.S. foreign policy. Robison says this is not the issue,"Taping an innocent conversation is just as unacceptable, some might say reprehensible, as taping one which deals with high policy."

In a **Boston Globe** article, dated Jan. 13, Robison pointed to Wick's long and close friendship with the President as the factor precluding his firing. On Jan. 8 President Reagan cleared Wick of any censure. Robison said, "It is not often, after all that the President of the United States steps forward in such matters . . . President Reagan last weekend said that Wick had done no harm and that he continues to enjoy the President's confidence."

The USIA gathers and disseminates information about U.S. culture, by working through the international media and embassies. The Agency supervises the Voice of America program which broadcasts to foreign countries about American culture and politics. Robison said Wick's actions seriously jeopardize the public image and integrity of this organization because, "The job of our employees overseas is made more difficult by virtue of the natural suspicion which others may therefore have of them.' In recent years some nations have accused the USIA of intelligence ativities. Robison said, "Like all foreign service officers they are occasionally accused of being foreign agents, which of course they are not, but it makes the job harder."

Wick has set a bad precedent, Robison says, "He has failed to set the sort of example which the director of the Agency should set for the thousands of men and women around the world who are charged with conducting public diplomacy for the U.S." He told Wick, "surely you do not mean to suggest by your example, that the recording of conversations might be acceptable, as long as they mean no harm." He continued, "I suspect that you would have fired any of your subordinates for having done what you have done, especially if it came to public attention in the same embarassing manner as has been the case for you."



Olin Robison resigned

Robison says he reacted so strongly because of Wick's high office. "The public trust assumes a code of conduct which exceeds that which is strictly legal," he said. Wick recognized his irresponsibility, saying, "I am sorry for my insensitivity, and I hope all of the current public attention will lead other government officials to behave more responsibly than I have."

In his letter of resignation Robison characterized Wick's term in office, saying, "You have served the President and the country well, but the activities in which you have admittedly engaged... have in my opinion, and the opinion of many of our fellow citizens, compromised your ability to lead the Agency in these critical times."

Robison is concerned that Wick may survive the controversy and continue in office. Wick returned this week from a trip to Central America, and USIA sources told **The Campus** he has expressed no intention to resign. Robison concluded, "While that option remains open to him, it seems unlikely that he will take it."

Anonymous Grant

By Sandy Hunt

Several large grants have recently been received by the College. Olin Robison, President of the College announced receiving the three grants, including a one and a half million dollar grant, at the faculty meeting on Jan. 9.

The one and a half million grant was given by a family to the College. President Robison said the money would be used for a future building project, possibly a computer center. The President, while not naming the family who donated the money, said that a trustee committee had already been formed to look into possible outlets for the money.

'The grant will be used to strengthen or revitalize academic courses and programs in arts and sciences with special emphasis on the humanties'

President Robison also said that he was pleased to have such a large sum of money in hand before beginning the College's Capital Gain Campaign. "The Dana Foundation has been good to us", commented Nicholas Clifford, provost of the College, of the foundation's recent grant of $300,000 which the College plans to use to create four new faculty positions. In the past, grants from the Charles A. Dana Foundation have made possible the Dana Auditoium and Dana Scholarships.

In addition to the grant from the Dana Foundation, the College also received a grant of $350,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York City. According to a news release from the College, the grant will be used to "strengthen or revitalize academic courses and programs in the arts and sciences with special emphasis on the humanities." The College intends to invest the Dana grant money, the investment will provide enough money for the appointment of two new faculty members in 1984-1985 and two in 1985-1986. According to Robert Gleason, dean of sciences, the new positions are to be interdisciplinary in order to "foster interdepartmental cooperation." He also says "the College is interested in trying to find combinations in which joint appointments could be used advantageously."

Some departments on campus have expressed an interest in programs that could be strengthened by relating two departments. A few of the possibilities considered are philosophy and science, history and Spanish, social sciences and languages, and political science and economics.

Clifford issued a memorandum to the departments requesting suggestions for combinations which the Teaching Resources Committee will review. The Results will be announced in February.

Middlebury has been a recipient of a grant from the Mellon Foundation before, and Clifford cited the promotion of faculty to tenured status as a possible use of the recent grant. Other possibilities include faculty leaves or the appointment of new faculty in anticipation of positions vacated by retiring faculty.

History Overcrowding Causes Thesis Concerns

By Eleanor Ode

"We're stretched pretty much to the breaking point," said John McCardell, professor of history. The increased number of history majors and a policy of open access to all courses has created overcrowding in the department.

American history has the heaviest burden, since three-fifth of the majors are in that field, and only three of the nine history professors staff it. Pardon Tillinghast, whose field is European history, says "I have a light schedule — a light mist — compared to them, but to others in other departments, it's not light at all." He said, of the history professors, "They look tired, and they are."

Both McCardell and Tillinghast point to the open access policy which has traditionally existed in the history department. "One thing I won't do is limit enrollment in courses," says McCardell. Travis Jacobs, professor of history and chairman of the department agrees, "The department has a tradition of keeping courses open; members of our faculty feel a responsibility to majors and freshmen."

McCardell notes, the statement in the Student Handbook says, "All students have access to all courses for which they have met the requirements." McCardell asks, "Who's closing down courses, and why?" He emphasizes that he does not wish to be hostile to his colleagues when he takes this stand.

The popularity of history courses here has become a burden rather than a blessing. In next year's senior class, there will be 72 history majors, and 35-40 of them will be in the field of American history. This constitutes about 16 percent of the class of 1985, and McCardell points out that the history faculty does not represent a very large proportion of our total faculty. He wonders why so many students are choosing history as a major, since across the country, enrollment is down.

The junior and senior theses add significantly to the teaching loads, according to Jacobs. He estimates that of 72 majors, approximately 40 to 45 will write senior theses. Jacobs says it will be difficult to avoid deleting seminars, which are necessary for the senior thesis, "No one in the department wants to cut out the senior thesis but we couldn't do the thesis without two seminars."

Although unsure of the reasons for increasing enrollment McCardell says the answer is not that history is an easy major. "History is not a gut," he says. The grades in the History 203 class last term indicate this: out of 152 students, only nine received A's. McCardell says the requirements are very rigorous: students not only write a junior and senior thesis but they must also complete twelve required courses in the major. In answer to the argument to beef up requirements, McCardell asked, "What can we do?"

Jacobs and Marjorie Lamberti, professor of history, will be on leave next semester, compounding the problem. McCardell will serve as acting chairman, and a visiting professor in American history will also be on campus; however, the thesis burden will fall heavily on McCardell and Barbara Bellows, visiting professor of history. Junior Andy Gluck said, "I'm still confident that I'll get plenty of advice on my thesis." Junior Anne Meyers, student advisory committee (SAC) representative said, "I think it's a big concern for history majors."

Tillinghast and McCardell agree on the solution to the problem of overloading; new professors should be hired to lessen the current teaching load. "Administration is the problem," said Tillinghast. He continued, "Clifford (College provost, and professor of history) can't do favors and add people to this department." He said, "Clifford will try, but he has to be careful." McCardell wants more faculty, but in particular, one more full-time American history professor. Jacobs summarized the problem, saying, "I think there's going to be a staffing problem on the American side; it's going to be a very demanding year."

History Professors: McCardell, Tillinghast, Jacobs would like to see an increment in faculty next year.

Photo by Phil LeTourneau

In Memoriam: Benjamin Wissler

By Middlebury College Physics Dept.

The town of Middlebury and the College community were saddened by the death of Benjamin Franklin Wissler on December 15, 1983. He joined the Middlebury faculty in 1930 as an instructor in Physics, and served for 40 years, 31 of those as chairman of the department, until his retirement in 1970.

Wissler was born in Lincoln, Pennsylvania in 1905, and was educated at Muhlenberg College and Columbia University.

For most of four decades his name was synonymous with physics at Middlebury. It was most appropriate that the Trustees should have voted last summer to establish the Benjamin F. Wissler Professorship in Physics.

Known as a hard taskmaster, Wissler had no patience with fuzzy thinking, imprecise writing, or equivocation. His critical comments to students — often of a colorful nature - have become legend. Generations of students may have imprecated him as they re-wrote their reports from elementary physics laboratories in response to a cryptic "see BFW" in red on the cover. But those who survived remember him with affection and respect for the clarity in thinking and writing which he fostered.

Long before "writing across the currriculum" became fashionable in education, Wissler was as interested in his students' communication skills as in their physics.

Wissler is also remembered at the College for his many activities outside the classroom. Under his leadership a 3-2 program in engineering with M.I.T. was established. He brought common sense, sound judgment, and high standards to all the major faculty committees of the College during his numerous terms of service.

Benjamin F. Wissler
1905-1983

Photo courtesy of Middlebury College News Services

Wissler served as the chief score-keeper at Winter Carnival for many years. The Wissler Ski Trail at the Middlebury Snow Bowl is named in his honor — a tribute that would be more appropriate were it not one of the easier trails down the mountain.

At the dedication ceremony for the old Warner bell Felix Rohatyn, that year's Commencement speaker and one of the most illustrious of Wissler's former students, paid tribute to the professor who had been instrumental in teaching him to think: "He taught me the difference between a fact and an assumption, between reasoning and guessing."

Wissler's stature as a physicist and teacher was recognized far beyond Middlebury. He was a participant and director of a National Science Foundation Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Physics at Wesleyan University for some dozen years. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by his alma mater, Muhlenberg College, and a Distinguished Service Citation by the American Association of Physics Teachers.

Wissler had friends from all walks of life. Early risers in town especially remember meeting him on his daily walks to breakfast at the Park Cafe (now the Lemon Fair). He was an impish little man who had an enormous sense of humor — a hard-nosed teacher with a heart of gold. We shall all miss him.

P.Frank Winkler
Donald H. Ballou
Stephen A. Freeman
Robert W. Gleason
Grant H. Harnest

Science and Economics Linked to Major

By Eleanor Ode

The new political science and economics major is "over the first hurdle," according to Russell Leng, professor of political science. The Educational Council has passed the proposal and this month the Curriculum Committee will examine the issue and report on it to the faculty. The last step in the confirmation process is the faculty voting on the proposal, which may happen in February or March. Leng hopes to offer the new major starting in September of this year.

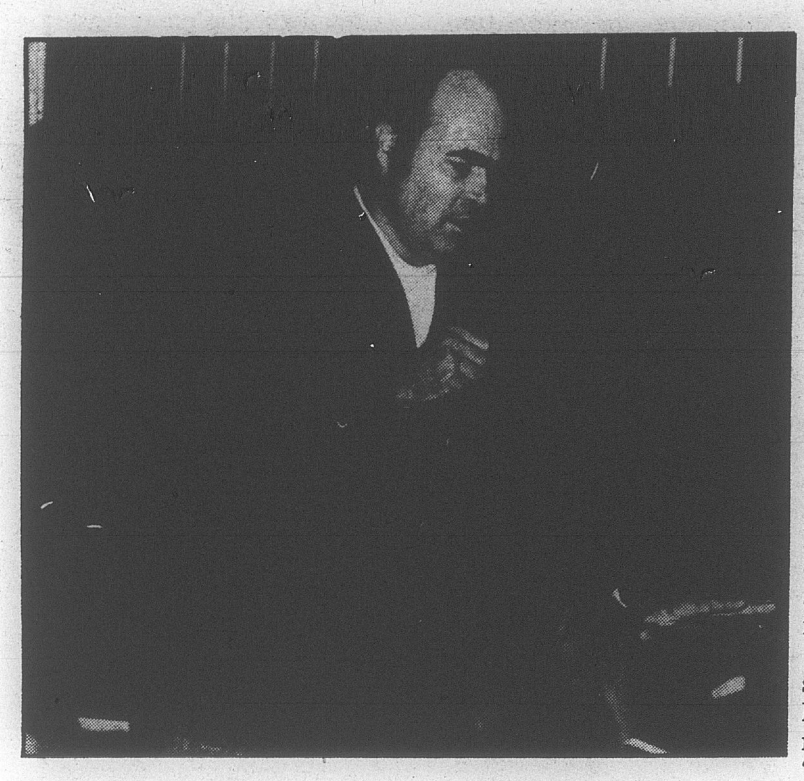
About the chances for the success of the proposal, Leng said, "We are very positive. It passed the Educational Council unanimously. That's a good sign." Another reason for his optimism is that the college has sufficient staff for the program. Although no new faculty members would have to be hired, the major may gain a junior professor through a recent Dana Foundation grant. This would allow the college to offer interdisciplinary courses and seminars.

Leng said "Claudon (professor of economics) and I intend to submit the proposal to the Teaching Resources Committee about staffing." He added that a faculty member who could teach international relations and international economics would be "a big, big plus for the program."

Leng discussed why he and Michael Claudon proposed this major to the college. "We want to go beyond Middlebury's reputation for languages. International affairs is a big interest here. Right now we have only the Asian Studies Program as a foreign regional study — this would open up Europe, China, the USSR." Leng thinks that we should "fully exploit our strengths in languages political science and economics."

Leng admits that there is a drawback to the program because of the many requirements to fulfill the major. Students wishing to major in Political Science-Economics would have to take courses in foreign language, political science, and economics and spend at least one semester abroad as well. Leng feels that this is the only weakness in the proposal, and he and Claudon are "pretty optimistic." Leng added, "I think we're training students to function in the twentieth century in which the world is becoming quantitatively and qualitatively different."

Landon Resigns; Fanning Steps Down From Chairmanship



Emory Fanning, professor of music, resigned as chairman

Campus file photo

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Griesheimer were tenured, Landon replied, "Well sure, absolutely." Landon has written a letter of explanation to **The Campus** which should appear in the Jan. 27 issue.

Fanning, when asked why he had resigned said, "For the same reason that Landon resigned... it's a protest. I strongly support Jim's reappointment ... I don't believe we'll be able to find anyone as good to fill his shoes." Asked why he thought Griesheimer had not received tenure, Fanning said, "Their reasons are their own ... Landon feels that Jim's work in 16th century literature will generate dozens of publications immediately and in years to come."

Griesheimer, who has been at the College for eight years, had not completed his dissertation at the time of his December hearing. A member of the Committee on Reappointment however, citing the sensitivity of the issue would make no comment about the reasons for withholding tenure. Nicholas Clifford, provost and academic vice president of the College, declined to comment on this specific tenure case, but said, "Nobody was tenured this year; requirements have gotten stiffer over the years." Griesheimer plans to appeal the tenure decision this spring but would not discuss the specifics of his appeal.

George Todd, professor of music and acting chairman of the music department, when asked what effect Landon's resignation would have on the music department said, "We'll miss Robby Landon very much"; but he added, "in sensitive and delicate matters such as these I find discussion afterwards meaningless and unproductive."

Several students have spoken out against the tenure decision. A petition being circulated by seniors Janet Lynch and Carole Komornid, cites Griesheimer's numerous and popular courses, his academic excellence, dedication and enthusiasm for music and his students, and his contributions to the MCAB and the College orchestra as grounds for tenure. The petition states, "... Mr. Griesheimer's academic excellence and exceptional concern for his students makes him an indespensible member of the college community." The petition has already been signed by over one hundred students.

Although several music students did not wish to comment on the tenure decision. Sophomore Matthew Koehler Baugh said, "I think the committee really blew it." Asked how the decision would affect his music study at Middlebury, Baugh replied, "I'm strongly considering changing majors."

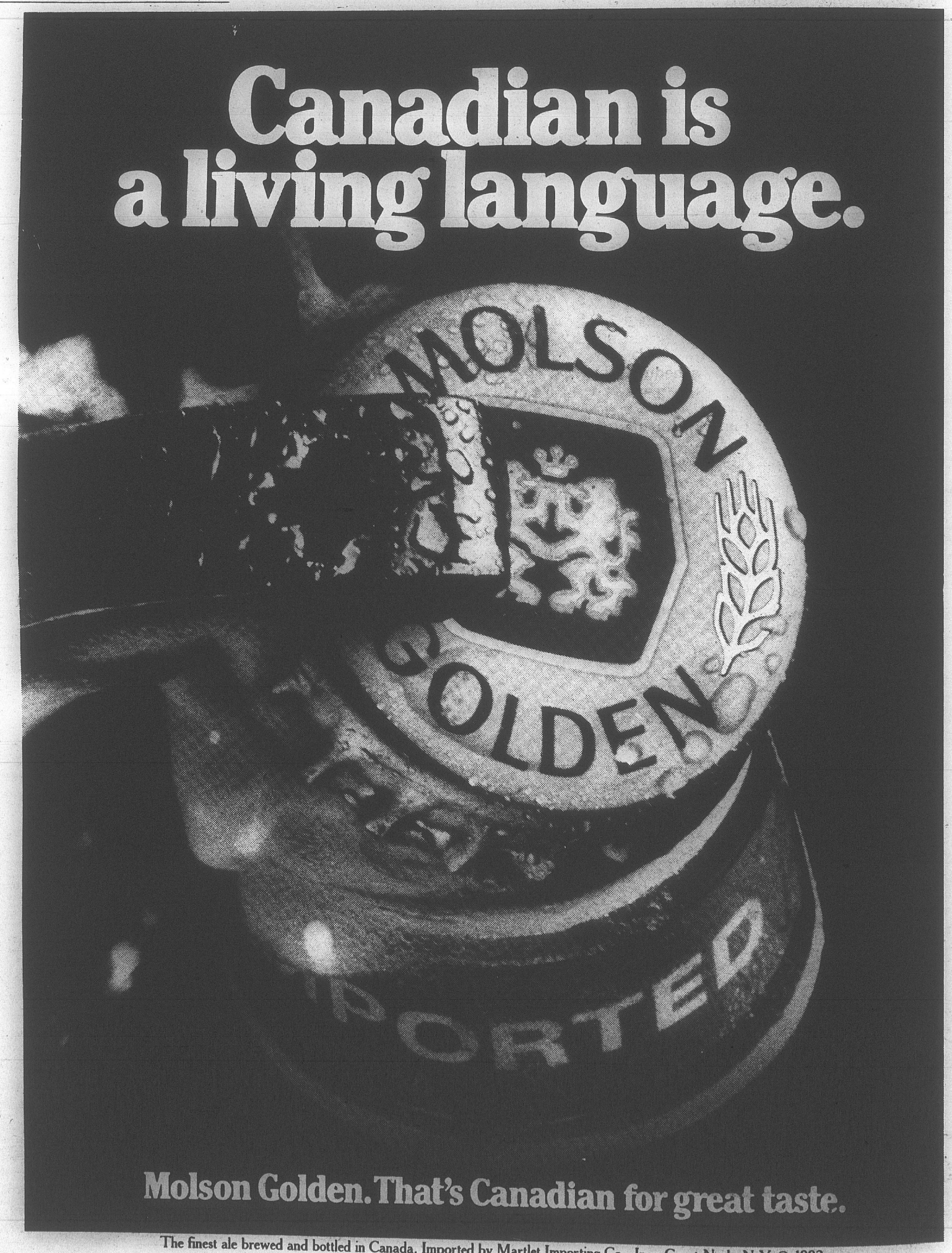
Professor Fanning considers losing Griesheimer and Landon "a disaster" and a "a mistake." Fanning said, "Jim's had more of a positive effect on the students both in class and in his associations with the MCAB than have most faculty here; and that's what we're losing." Griesheimer has served as MCAB advisor for five years and organized the orchestra in 1977 from a defunct body to a group with several concerts each year.

The effects of Landon's loss are only beginning to be felt. Next fall he would have offered an introductory music course together with Griesheimer called "Introduction to the Standard Reperatory" which would have studied 100 popular classical pieces. Together with his wife Else, Landon would have offered a humanities course called, "History of Austrian Culture" which would have included lectures on Austrian music, art, literature, politics, and history, as well as lab sections in German, French and Italian.

Landon, when he accepted the position of Distinguished Professor of the Humanities in 1982 said, "The College invited me to come back forever. I consider it one of the great fortunes of my life. It is small and there is no back biting. Each morning when you get up you take a deep breath and it smells good...what more could a man ask for?"

> **"The College invited me to come back forever. I consider it one of the great fortunes of my life. It is small and there is no back biting.**
>
> **-H.C. Landon, 1982**

Canadian is a living language.



Molson Golden. That's Canadian for great taste.

The finest ale brewed and bottled in Canada. Imported by Martlet Importing Co., Inc., Great Neck, N.Y. © 1982.

McDonald's Restaurant Offers Exciting New Food Experience

By John Owen, Paul Oyer, and Wes Carrington

When Middlebury students heard that a place called McDonald's would soon be coming, most of them thought, "Oh, no. Not more ethnic food." But what a surprise when they found out that McDonald's does not serve Irish food.

Not only was the fare a surprise to most students, but so was the service. McDonald's operates under the revolutionary new principle called "fast food." Many students sat down at a table and waited almost an hour for someone to come and take their order, but McWaiters were not to be found. "Why are all those people standing up there talking to those nice girls with the funny hats," one freshman asked.

Eventually, everyone figured out the McDonald's system, and settled down to some hearty McEating. Here's a sampling of the fare:

"Quarter Pounder." Available with or without cheese, this modestly dressed burger falls one critical ounce short of an old favorite, the Proctor Grilled five ounce Butt Steak. The "Q.P.," as the regulars have come to know it, sells for $1.25 (add a dime for cheese). This offering is just a bigger hamburger, with onions and a pickle or two thrown on.

"Big Mac." This double decker sandwich is the fanciest item on the menu and sells for $1.35. It is garnished with pickles, onions, cheese, and "special sauce." It's most satisfying, but messy, messy, messy.

"Filet-O-Fish." For the seafaring type, or those who just can't get enough fish on Fridays, this is the sandwich of choice. A tasty slab of filet (from the "O-Fish") with cheese and tartar sauce, it sells for only 95 cents.

"Chicken McNuggets." After searching far and wide for McChicken Cordon Bleu, the discriminating diner must be willing to settle for a few McNuggets. These little chunks of chicken matter are deep-fried and come with a choice of Hot Mustard, Sweet 'n Sour, Barbecue, and Honey sauces. These nuggets come to about 20 cents each and are available in packs of 6, 9, and 20. They are the best Chinese Food in town.

"Hamburger and Cheeseburger." For the economy minded these basic burgers offer a less filling alternative. Down-sized Quarter-Pounders, they sell for 55 cents and 65 cents, respectively.

"French Fries." These golden rods of potato-pleasure are a McDonald's specialty. They come hot and salty and complement any of

continued on page 8

'French Fries.' These golden rods of potato pleasure are a McDonald's specialty.

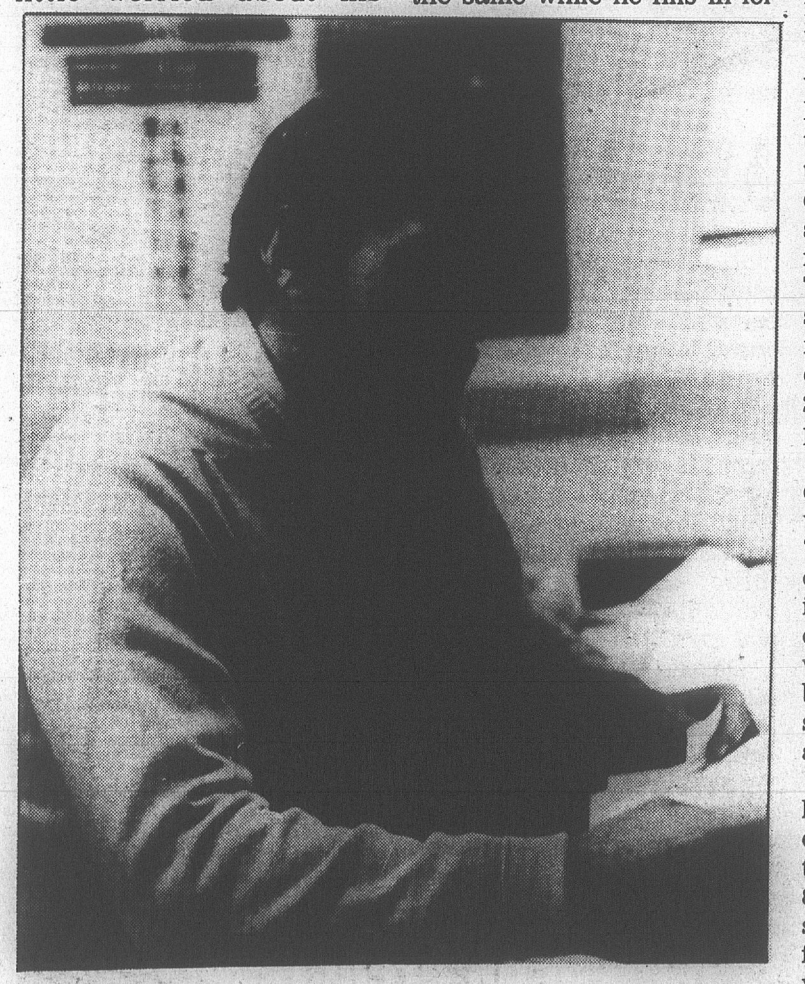
Dean Karl Lindholm Discusses Fraternities and Drinking Age

By John Owen

"There's a lot of experience in this office. It's my hope that people won't notice a change," said Karl Lindholm, acting dean of students, of the changes that have occured since Erica Wonnacott, dean of students, went on leave in January.

Lindholm said that he is "a little worried about his schedule," but he does not foresee any major conflicts. He continued, "If Erica Wonnacott had resigned it would be a different story, but things will stay the same, and that's fine with me."

Lindholm, who has been working in the dean of students office for the past eight years, said that his duties will remain basically the same while he fills in for Wonnacott. He will keep up with his regular duties as associate dean of students, continue to advise students interested in foreign study, and teach one section of a freshman writing course in American literature. Duties that he will take over from Wonnacott include: sitting on the College presidential staff, dealing with the trustees, and meeting with deans of other New England colleges.



Dean Lindholm compares the fraternity life of the sixties to the social life of 1984." Photo by Kim Geathers

The one major issue that will be dealt with this spring, Lindholm said, is interest in the expansion of the fraternity system. On this issue Lindholm said, "I have a very simple-minded approach to fraternities at Middlebury. There is a very close relationship to the drinking age and interest in fraternities." He continued, "If it goes to 20 or 21 there will be a major impact on interest in frats."

Lindholm described Middlebury's present situation with a drinking age of 18 as "luxurious" compared to other New England colleges in states where the age is 20 or 21. He said that he did not want to see Middlebury go back to a situation where the social life revolves completely around the fraternities.

Lindholm harked back to his years as a student at Middlebury in the mid-'60's when the drinking age was 21 and 80 to 90 percent of the male student body belonged to fraternities. "The social environment was completely different," he said. He went on to describe a Middlebury where men and women were segregated by Route 125, freshman women had to be in at 10:30, and each dormitory had a live-in faculty member.

Social regulations at Middlebury had begun to ease in 1967, according to Lindholm. His last year at Middlebury marked the beginning of an era of changes that would drastically alter the College's social environment. Lindholm mirrored the rest of the administration's feelings when he said that the College's present housing situation must be examined. He said, "It should be an interesting year. It's time to see if there are systems that work better than the one we have."

After Lindholm graduated from Middlebury in 1967 he did a six month stint in the Army Reserve and travelled an additional six. He spent his next eight years teaching high school in Maine and Ohio and earning a PhD in American studies from Case Western Reserve University in Ohio.

Lindholm and his wife Jo Ann, who works in the admissions office, have two small children, and after eight years, do not foresee leaving the College any time soon. Lindholm said "I keep hanging around. Vermont's a nice place to have kids. I don't anticipate a change, but sometimes I feel the tug to go back to secondary school teaching." He concluded, "I guess this is a pretty appealing place."

It's in the hole!

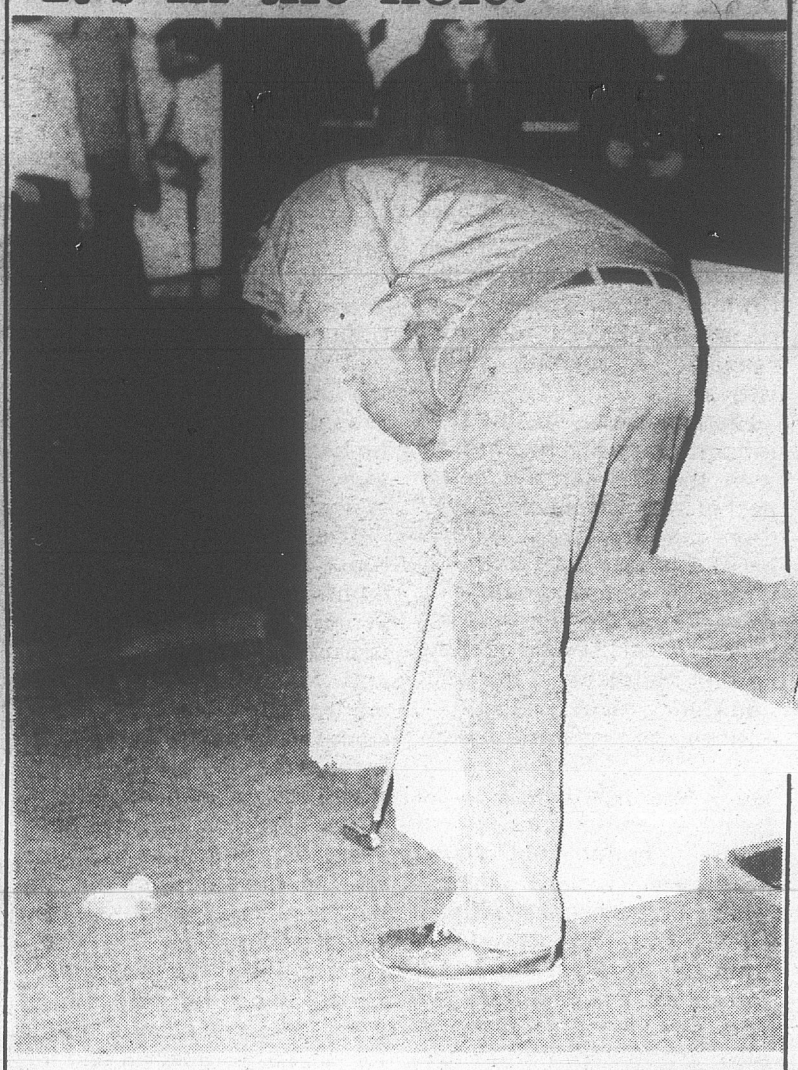


Photo by Wes Carrington

By Wes Carrington

Some people complain that there's not enough to do in Middlebury, and travel elsewhere in search of cheap thrills. Well, now one has to go no farther than the Municipal Building Gymnasium (accross the street from Lyon's Place), in order to have a good time. Every Friday night during these cold, wintry months, the Middlebury Recreation Department is featuring indoor miniature golf.

"It's a regulation, 18 hole, miniature golf course," explains Doug MacDougall, director of the Recreation Department. The fairways, ranging from eight to 24 feet in length, were all built by hand with the help of several townsmen. The obstacles came from an outdoor course in Brandon, with the Recreation Department here agreeing to repaint them and keep them indoors over the winter. Clubs and balls were also supplied without charge.

Open from 6:30 to 9:00 P.M. on Friday, "green fees" are $1.00 per person for the first round and 75 cents for each subsequent round. Free passes are available for birthdays, best score, or a hole-in-one on the last hole. "We will also be negotiable if any college groups want to come down and try their hand at it," MacDougall said. He has all sorts of plans for the future, including a possible foursome tournament. Any money made goes back into the general recreation fund.

MacDougall said that the course, a dream of his for years, is geared as "family entertainment." He also hopes to give high school and junior high school kids something to do on Friday nights.

But it seems that the course's appeal is not limited to just kids or families. There were some adults without children there on a recent Friday night, and they seemed to be having a good time indeed. "In a town like Middlebury, what else is there to do" one man commented. "So you have a few cocktails, and come here before going to dinner. It's fun."

Richardot, International Diplomat Turned Artist

By Peter Clydesdale

Middlebury College is privileged to have Jean Richardot, a retired United Nation's economist and diplomat to teach a winter term course on the organization of the United Nations(UN) and its role with respect to current global issues.

His experience in this field is enormous as he has worked with the UN for the better part of his working life. But today his interests extend beyond those of what he terms an "international civil servant," as he is trying his luck as an artist with exhibits in both Middlebury, Vermont and Connecticut.

Richardot was born in New York City of French parentage. After the death of his father when he was all but eighteen months old, young Jean was sent to France where he received his entire education. He graduated from the Sorbonne with doctoral degrees in public law and political economy, and also graduated in business administration from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales of Paris. In 1939 he returned to New York City and worked with the French delegation as First Secretary at the World Fair there.

It was while serving with the Fourth Armored Division of General Patton in Europe, as a combat intelligence officer that Richardot's initial interest in a world peace organization first developed. One day in Normandy by reading the **Stars and Stripes** while couped up in a foxhole, he learned about the Dumbarton Oaks proposals which were at the time being discussed by the Allies in Washington, D.C. The preparation for the establishment of an organization which was to be 'better than the League of Nations' caught the interest of Richardot, and he became determined to join this organization once the war was finally over.

After working with the State Department for several months following the end of World War II, Richardot was recruited by the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the UN to work as a senior economist. In this role he became very involved with the underdeveloped nations of the world, and in the late 1940's he was sent to Morocco during the time of its independence to prepare a national community development program for the government. Later he directed a technical assistance program for the Latin America and for the Middle East from the UN Headquarters.

From 1957 to 1963 he was UN President Representative in charge of the planning and implementation of development assistance to that country. He had the same functions in Uganda from 1963 to 1964 and was sent as a political advisor to the General Commander of the UN forces in Cypres, givng advice on the non military aspects of the conflict between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cyprist communities and negotiating agreements between the two parties across the "green line" in Nicosia.

His next 'port of call' was Paris where he became the deputy chief of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) for two years. After this he returned to New York to continue work with the UN development program, and in the early 1970's he ws posted to Jamaica and later Benin (in West Africa) to work as a chief economic planner. This proved to be his final contribution as an economist and international diplomat with the United Nations, though he continued to work with both the State Department and the U.S.A.I.D.(United States Association for International Development) in assisting developing countries. His interest at this point focused on Haiti, where he worked extensively with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Haitian government in trying to control the problem of malaria.

When I asked Richardot how effective he thought the UN was as a world peace organization, he stated that it was in his opinion, "a good instrument to maintain international peace and security, however the UN has been passed by to many times." However, he feels the USSR has really "no desire to follow the prescription of the charter," and in particular is very difficult to deal with on an international level. Consequently she is more intent on influencing the third world countries who are now in the UN against the U.S. than in securing the interests of world peace. Currently, he says the UN is going through a bad stage, but nevertheless, he has confidence in the UN and the commitment the U.S. shows towards maintaining the UN's credibility as an effective international mediator in world affairs.

He further supports the UN in its role with respect to the third world, and claims that this is one area which most people don't really consider when making harsh accusations against the need for the UN in the world today.He claims the world organization has achieved significant results in improving conditions in the developing countries.

Richardot added, "In recent years the public perception of the UN has been clouded by sharp criticism, some made out in good faith, some made out of ignorance and for political reasons. Too many people still do not understand that the UN is not a world government and that it can act only when it's members decide that it should. Its achievements and its failures therefore reflect the collective will of its members."

He further added that since our world is so interdependent today, "so many things are done through multilateral channels which means that international organization has now become part of the routine life of the UN."

Overall he said that he has no doubt that the UN will continue to exist and that its importance will increase in the future with the correlation of some of its present weaknesses, and an improvement in superpower relations. "One should therefore remain on the optimistic side," he concluded.

When I asked Richardot how effective he thought the UN was as a world peace organization, he stated that it was in his opinion, "an excellent mechanism to establish peace." However, he feels the USSR has really "no desire to follow the prescription of the charter," and is very difficult to deal with on an international level. Consequently she is more intent on influencing the third world countries who are now in the UN against the U.S. than in securing the interests of world peace. Currently, he says the UN is going through a bad stage, but nevertheless, he has confidence in the UN and the tough commitment the U.S. shows towards maintaining the UN's credibility as an effective international mediator in world affairs. He further supports the UN in its role with respect to the third world, and claims that this is one area which most people don't really consider when making harsh accusations against the need for the UN in the world today.

Freshman Writing Crisis Resolved Temporarily

By W. Walker Bardsley

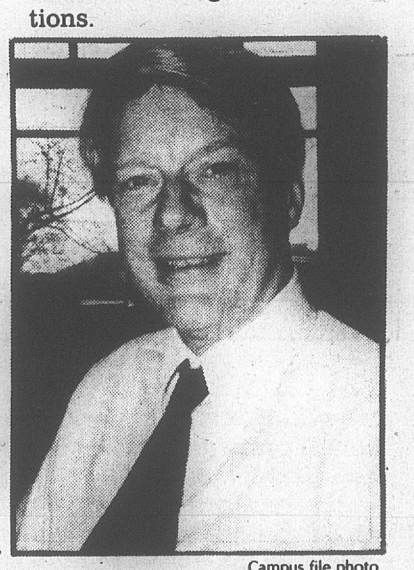
Seventy five freshman did not receive a required Freshman Writing course at Spring term course registration. After Nicholas Clifford, provost of the College, made a plea at the Jan. 9 faculty meeting, enough professors volunteered to teach Freshman Writing courses to accomodate the unplaced 75 students.

Spaces in Freshman Writing classes have declined during the past few years. Two years ago there were 100 surplus freshmen spaces. Last year there were 50 extra places.

The reason for the lack of spaces, according to Clifford, is that some departments are not offering Freshman Writing courses, as they did in the past so they can focus more attention on their seniors' projects.

Olin Robison, President of the College, said at the Jan. 9 meeting that the shortage of Freshman Writing places had reached "crises proportion"

David Price, associate professor of English and the director of the Freshmen Writing program, said that new sections have been added in courses that have large student demand so that every freshman, including those who come in February, will have the opportunity to fill the college's Freshmen Writing requirement. Specifically, more sections have been added to English 103 and 101, History 104, and Political Science 102. The entire freshman class will recieve notices in about two weeks detailing the new sections.



Campus file photo

Provost Clifford called the decision to hire outside faculty to teach freshman writing, "a band-aid solution."

In 1980, the faculty voted that all departments, instead of just the English department, would be reponsible for providing Freshmen Writing courses. According to Price, however, there has been an "erosion of support" among some departments for this agreement. He mentioned that historically Freshman Writing courses have never been widely distributed among the desciplines and that the faculty's decision of 1980 had not significantly changed this fact.

Price said that last year, of the 43 freshmen writing sections provided, 30 were offered by either the English or the American Literature departments. As the director of the program, Price said his efforts to persuade other department heads to offer more Freshmen Writing courses were met with resistance. These departments, Price said, claimed they could not provide both competent Freshmen Writing programs while at the same time maintaining meaningful seniors' projects.

Price said that he along with Clifford would discuss with the College's Teaching Resource Council ideas about improving the Freshman Writing Program. These ideas include the establishment of rotating quotas in which a department during a given year would be required to offer a certain amount of Freshmen Writing courses. Moreover, Price said that a goal of the program should be to reestablish a surplus of writing courses so freshmen have more of a selection as well as an opportunity to take Freshmen Writing twice.

Robison said of the present system that each department volunteer staff for the freshman program, "we operate under the benevolent myth . . . that all well though out, good things become naturally complimentary . . . we have voted the requirements . . . then we have never put in place obligations to fufill these requirements." Robison urged the TRC to devise a system which would eliminate the shortage in the future.

Mc Experience

continued from page 7

the above entrees. The fries are available in 55 and 70 cent portions. They can be eaten one at a time, or in bunches of 6 or 8.

"Beverages." McDonald's liquor license hasn't come through yet, so choices are, for the most part, limited to Milk Shakes and Coca-Cola products. Priced at 70 cents, three shake flavors are available, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Strawberry.

"Dessert." Rounding out the selections are several delectable desserts. Unfortunately, apple is the only flavor of pie. Soft serve ice cream is available, in both cone and sundae form. The sundaes have three toppings to choose from. McCookies can be found in two varieties, McDonaldland (in the shapes of strange beings), and Chocolatey Chip.

A most curious way of obtaining food at McDonald's is the "drive-thru." The customer need not leave the comfort of his auto. All he has to do is speak to the waitress by means of an electronic device, and pick up his order at a window. The process is complicated, but instructions are available within the restaurant. It is a good idea to read them carefully before attempting the "drive-thru."

A good way to start off the day is to have McBreakfast. The food tastes the same, but it looks different. Egg McMuffins, McPancakes, McMilk, and McJagger are among the breakfast treats.

Breakfast is served from 6 to 11 a.m. each morning. The regular menu is offered until midnight Sunday-Thursday, and until 1 A.M. Friday and Saturday. So, come to McDonald's for a new and exciting dining experience.,

OPINIONS

Walter Mondale Wins The 1983 Neville Chamberlain Peace Prize

By Ed Hurley

The history of failure in war can be summed up in two words: Too Late.---General Douglas MacArthur

In an interview published last December in **The New York Times**, Walter Mondale reaffirms that he has not learned that armaments procurement is a result, a symptom of the problem, not the cause.

Emphasizing outward manifestations over substance, Mondale comes across as being almost desperate to achieve at least one arms control treaty with the Soviet Union: "on arms control, I would try to negotiate a mutual, verifiable freeze. I would resubmit SALT II, I would resume negotiations on a comprehensive test ban .... I would start negotiating an antisatellite-space-war treaty ....I would try to negotiate some kind of chemical and biological warfare agreement ...." Santayana's definition of fanaticism as "redoubling one's efforts after one has forgotten one's aims" is pertinent.

Inconsistent in supporting a nuclear weapons "freeze" is Mondale's advocacy of Stealth bomber and Midgetman missile production. He rejects the need for the B-1 bomber and the MX missile, both of which are currently at issue. The systems he does call for are distant. Perhaps when they are ready for deployment he will find no need for them, either.

His highest priority is stated after his list of desired treaties: "The most important thing I would do is to try to institutionalize U.S.-Soviet summits."

Mondale is more concerned with the process of negotiating than with the results. Peace-through-summits is wishful thinking. No treaty is worthwhile unless it contributes to U.S. national security. The Soviets are having trouble complying with ratified treaties, exemplified by their illegal encoding of missile telemetry data to hamper U.S. means of verification. As President Reagan pointed out in his United Nations address last September, "Evidence abounds that we cannot simply assume that agreements negotiated with the Soviet Union will be fulfilled ....

If the Soviets had nothing to hide, they would not refuse on-site inspection. Our advanced satellite capabilities must not be underestimated, yet they still cannot determine the production of illegal weapon systems.

Ironically, politicians to the left of Mondale, such as Jesse Jackson and George McGovern have praised Dwight Eisenhower's defense policies. Eisenhower consistently warned that "Treaties are too often scraps of paper."

McGovern goes so far as to state that he would "tend to go back to the (foreign policy) approach that both the Eisenhower and Nixon Administrations took" because they had "much more realistic" assessments of the Soviets than does Reagan.

None of the major democratic presidential candidates has ever referred to the "relentless outward thrusting of Soviet expansionist policy," as did Eisenhower throughout his public career. Nor has it been acknowledged that the Soviets "exploit weakness but respect strength" as Richard Nixon demonstrates in his book **The Real War**. Since McGovern's humiliating 1972 presidential defeat, Communist takeovers have occurred in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Mozambique, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam.

Every U.S. President from Truman on has worked vigorously for meaningful, comprehensive nuclear arms control with the Soviets. The few beneficial agreements have resulted from the U.S. bargaining from strength. If negotiations always made us safer, the Soviet Union would not now have three times the nuclear explosive power that the U.S. does.

Time magazine explains in its Jan. 2, 1984 issue that the problem lies with the "Kremlin's insistence ... on piling up weapons far in excess of any legitimate Soviet defensive needs .... The U.S.S.R (has) put in place thousands of nuclear missiles and expanded its oceangoing war fleet while increasing its already massive superiority over the NATO countries .... Any U.S. President elected in 1980 would have had to continue and enlarge the counterbalance that Carter had already begun."

Carter became slightly more realistic after he cancelled the B-1 bomber and the neutron warhead, delayed the Trident submarine, the MX and Cruise missiles, and signed the unfavorable SALT II treaty. The Soviets did not reciprocate for these unilateral concessions, exemplifying that they are far from philanthropists.

Mondale's defense policies would seriously erode U.S. credibility and our strategic triad of deterrence. Every responsible spokesman has supported deterrence to ensure that no potential adversary will ever see a possible gain in initiating an attack.

That public opinion changed his position on the Grenada issue typifies Mondale's leadership capabilities. He now boldly concludes that "the evidence there (concerning Grenada) is problematical. It goes in both directions."

The pessimists who believe that we are inevitably heading toward nuclear confrontation are wrong. The Soviets have walked away from negotiations before and will do so again. Destabilizing unilateral concessions to the Soviets would leave the U.S. vulnerable and increase the chance of war.

Former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski recently pointed out that "The U.S.-Soviet relationship is today quite normal, and this is ... good." He finds that "the public correctly perceives Soviet-American relations as basically antagonistic and competitive ...."

Mondale has chosen to ignore leading Social Democrat and former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's warning that "Moscow's aim to continue Communist expansion wherever sufficient countervailing power is not encountered will ... be carried out." Peace is a product of freedom and justice. Scraps of paper cannot sustitute for a strong national defense.

'Mondale's defense policies would seriously erode U.S. credibility and our strategic triad of deterrence.'

Intervention in Dominican Republic is not Beneficial

By Charles Ragen

After the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the Dominican Republic was frequently cited as an illustration of the benign influence of U.S. intervention. So let us take a look at some of the benign facts. Forty-two thousand troops landed in the April, 1965 invasion in which 4,000 Dominicans died. Fourty-two thousand have since fled to the U.S., and now a quarter of all Dominicans depend on U.S. food supplies from private charities. Bishop Roque Adams reports that half of his central mountain diocese would be starving to death without the monthly remittances of Dominicans in the U.S.

As a consequence of the invasion, production for food and local consumption has fallen sharply, while two thirds of current agricultural products are now exported, such as sugar for the benefit of Gulf and Western(G&W). G&W moved in to take over much of the country after the invasion — figures of 8% of the land are cited. Producing cheap sugar for export is easier now because the state's terror and the American Institute for Free Labor Development, (AIFLD) — the AFL-CIO runs it, the CIA pays for it — have succeeded in destroying the Dominican unions, replacing them with company unions or cheaper Haitian labor. After the invasion, Lyndon B. Johnson's special envoy to the Dominican Republic was Ellsworth Bunker; he was also the chairman of the National Sugar Refining Co.

Because of this economic exploitation, malnutrition is widespread and severe. Poor health conditions are reflected in high infant mortality rates, an amazing 10 percent as compared to 1.5 percent in the United States.

In the Dominican Republic in 1965, constitutionally elected President Juan Bosch was overthrown by a military coup. Angered by the coup, Dominicans rose against the dictatorship and fought for the return to power of popular Bosch, so the Marines were sent in to "restore order." The repression did not end there; in the early seventies the government-sponsored "La Banda" death squads carried out "disappearances" averaging one person per day. The Dominican Republic was classified by Amnesty International as a "country using torture on an administrative basis." Doesn't the failure of the United States to intervene indicate something about its true interests and objectives in invading originally?

'Because of exploitation, malnutrition is severe.'

Enough is Enough: U.S. has Adequate Deterrent

By John Moyers

Ed Hurley's editorial which appered in the Nov. 18 **Campus** comes to a logical conclusion, one which is undeniable: America does need a strong defense and an effective deterrent to insure our personal freedoms. But Mr. Hurley fails to address the real issue of why America needs more costly and complex nuclear weapons when our deterrent is far more than adequate.

Before I go further I must clarify a misinterpretation Mr. Hurley makes. It constitutes no "cold slap in the face to the heroic and patriotic efforts" of our past leaders when I mentioned the fact that, "a past generation invented the nuclear threat . . . our generation must eliminate the nuclear threat through disarmament." It was merely a statement of a fact.

It is Mr. Hurley's perogative to interpret my words as he wishes, but he has in this case stretched his interpretation beyond credibility. I do not downplay the difficult decisions of men like Harry Truman; I am not in hindsight condemning them, as Mr. Hurley suggests. Mr. Hurley implies I do not believe in deterrence, and he spends most of his column justifying our country's need for it.

A closer reading of my first article would have revealed that I too believe America needs a deterrent; where Mr. Hurley and I differ is on the point of how many missiles we need and to what degree we should rely upon them as a basis of our strategies and policies. America has many more nuclear weapons than we could ever possibly need. It is a waste of America's resources to continue building more nuclear warheads (and the systems to deliver them) when already we have at least 20,000. The cliche question is still the best — how many times can we kill an enemy?

The Defense Monitor, a publication put out by the Center of Defense Information, reveals some intriguing facts:

"Under present plans, the Reagan Administration will spend $450 billion in the next six years preparing for nuclear war. This is approximately 22 percent of all military spending."

The U.S. will build 17,000 new nuclear weapons in the next 10 years while retiring only 6000.

"Spending on nuclear weapons has more than doubled since Ronald Reagan became president."

"Spending on nuclear weapons is going up much faster than overall military spending. Between fiscal 1983 and fiscal 1984, funding for nuclear weapons will increase 25 percent."

It doesn't seem as though President Reagan is trying to deter a nuclear war; it seems like he is preparing to start one! How many expensive nuclear weapons does it take to deter aggression? The answer is: far fewer than we now have. Why does the Reagan Administration insist on increasing our nuclear arsenals? Enough is enough!

I don't think a substantial reduction of U.S. nuclear forces would leave us open to a first strike any more than we are open to one now. The Soviets know that even if they were able to destroy all our land based missiles, we would still have three-quarters of our total nuclear forces with which to respond. The very concept of "first strike" is now in doubt. General Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Gabriel, Air Force Chief of Staff, have indicated that the U.S. may "launch on warning" on an incoming Soviet attack. And why not? The whole point of the missiles is to get them to the target. Why then should the missiles remain in their silos and risk destruction when it is possible to get them off safely? The argument that our nuclear forces are susceptible to a Soviet first strike is therefore invalid if we plan to launch before their missiles even reach U.S. soil.

I question our need for the MX missile. The MX was originally designed to close our "window of vulnerability," our susceptibility to first strike. The vulnerability of the Minuteman silos was the impetus for the protracted debate on basing modes for the MX, which included the shuffling technique in the Arizona desert and the "dense pack"idea.

But now it has been decided to place the MX in Minuteman silos whose sup-

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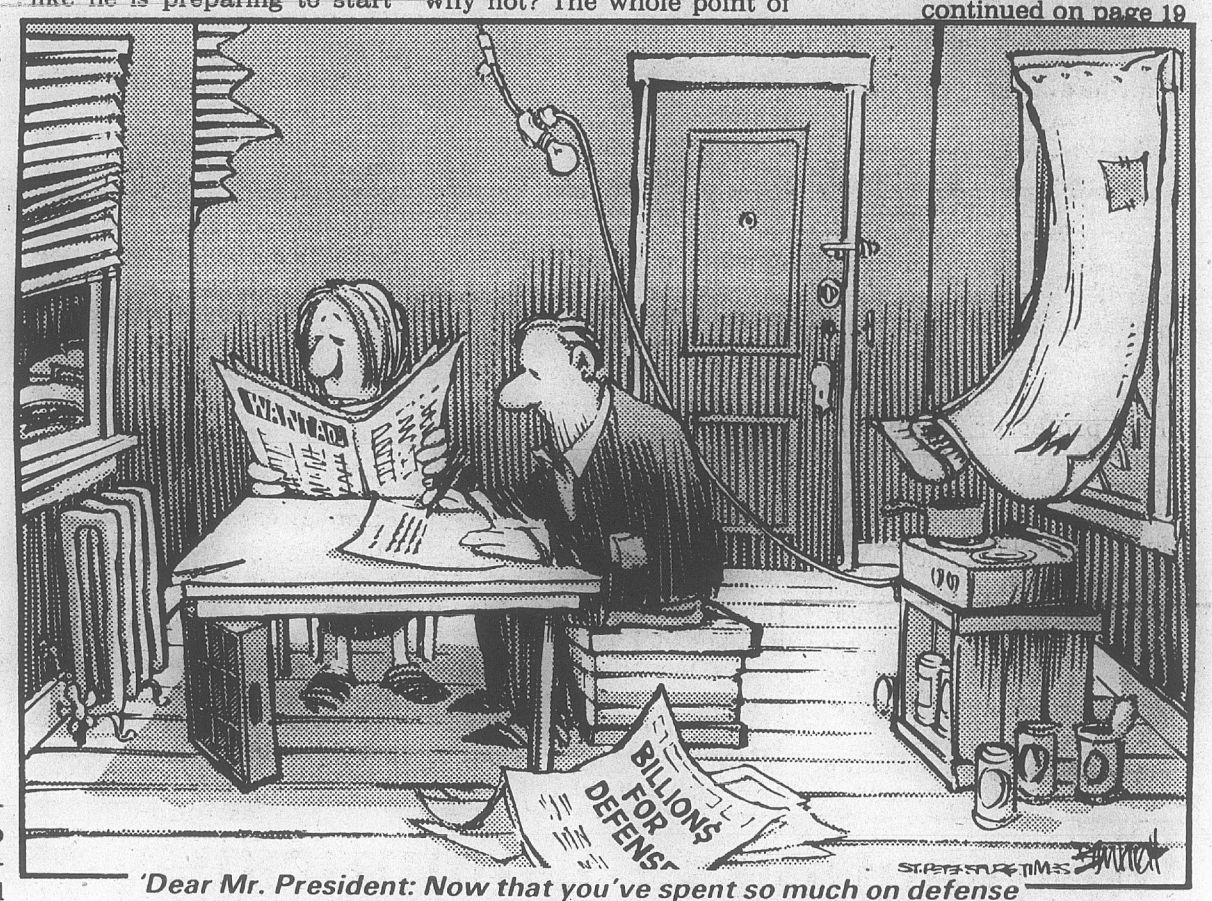
'America has many more nuclear weapons than we could ever possibly need.'



'Dear Mr. President: Now that you've spent so much on defense to protect our way of life, maybe you could do something to make our way of life worth protecting . . .'

South Vietnam is in Need of U.S. Aid

By Charles Ragen

Vietnam Syndrome: **Reluctance on the part of large sectors of the population of the West to tolerate the program of aggression, subversion, massacre, and brutal exploitation that constitutes the actual historical experience of much of the Third World faced with Western humanism.** — *Noam Chomsky*

There has been much talk recently celebrating the apparent "cure" of the Syndrome in the wake of Ronald Reagan's invasion of Grenada and shifts toward more militaristic policies elsewhere. No more timid, neurotic USA, it is said the country is ready to throw its weight around and prepared to send our boys in to protect our interests once again. Before we get into another Vietnam (although it may already be too late in Central America) perhaps we should we reflect on the original, destructive nature of the U.S. invasion, our present gratuitously vindictive official attitude towards Vietnam, and the unfulfilled moral obligation of reconstruction aid to the Vietnamese. We must come out of our "collective amnesia" and see the hypocrisy of statements like that of Mr. Human Rights himself, Jimmy Carter, that there is no debt, because "the destruction was mutual." How did our ignominious defeat compensate Vietnamese inheritors of a war-blasted homeland and a crippled economy?

Inflicted on a scale without precedent, the devastation almost defies description. U.S. military industrial might created long-term economic, social, personal and enviromental damage in an effort to pop up a puppet government to prevent a "communist bloodbath." Three million Vietnamese were killed or wounded. Nine million — a third of the South — were turned into refugees through bombing, defoliation and crop destruction, bulldozing of hamlets, or creation of "free-fire zones" around their ancestral farming villages. These policies designed to deny the National Liberation Front their popular bases of support packed refugees into "strategic hamlets" or shanty towns surrounding Saigon, where a dependent, artificially-supported service economy involving at least three million residents thrived on the U.S. war. These results are not just the effects of a "tragic mistake" or "blundering efforts to do good" as mainstream apologists contend; the Vietnam war was not a mistake but a crime.

The U.S. did not allow the standard imperialist practice of using mercenaries (i.e., French Foreign Legion, Britain's Indian troops) to carry out policies that denegrated into a massacre of civilians, and our own society has suffered as a result. A Vietnam vet who counsels other veterans gave me a ride near Brattleboro, Vermont during the Thanksgiving break; he reminded me of the grim figures on U.S. casualities: of the 1.5 million in-country troops, 55,000 died and 300,000 were wounded. More disturbing is the fact that 70,000 veterans have since committed suicide, and almost 800,000 have spent time in prisons or mental institutions to receive psychological counseling.

We owe our vets a lot. We owe the Vietnamese even more, and not just the boat people who have fled from economic hardship worsened by the U.S. refusal of aid. The hundreds of thousands of prostitutes and drug addicts left behind in the South, countless blind and deformed babies from Agent Orange, the 30,000 Northern children deafened by the 1972 Christmas bombings alone, along with the masses of others permanently crippled are all of our creation as well, and are a tremendous burden on Vietnam. So are the vast tracts of ruined farmland, now literal deserts which are littered with unexploded ordnance that has continued to kill thousands of farmers since the end of the war. Are "American values" reflected by the refusal of humanitarian aid — famine relief, medicine, advice on bomb clearing — and by statements such as former Senator S.I. Hayakawa's (R-CA) that "we hope they (live bombs) kill some Vietnamese still," quoted in the Rutland Herald just two years ago?

A victim of U.S. harassment, politics, and economics, and playing of the Chinese card, Vietnam was forced to rely more and more on its only remaining alternative, the

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BSU Cultural Week

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franks, hamburgers, potato chips, candy, etc. at all Middlebury Panther home football games.

Our biggest, most exciting function is Black Cultural Week. In the past we have had prospective students come from all over the country to investigate Middlebury as a place they might consider attending. This year there will be no students because we want YOU to be our guest and enjoy all the festivities of Black Cultural Week. This is the perfect opportunity for us to come together as classmates and friends.

Sol B.Levy
President Black Student Union
Wednesday, January 25

Arts & Entertainment

Prodigy Directs Play

By Lisa Giuffra

"In a well directed play, the director should disappear," commented Luis Martinez, the visiting director who is orchestrating the winter term theater production, "The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife." However, this charming and fascinating director merits the audience's attention as well.

Luis Martinez is originally from Cuba and his accent remains strong guarding traces of his Latin heritage. The vestiges of his past are among those elements which make this man so exceptional. Martinez's association with the stage began during his studies at Havana University. He officially studied medicine, but it became clear his true calling was to the theater. While still in Cuba, Martinez was chosen by a visiting Spanish literature professor from Yale to study directing and production.

Martinez studied drama at Yale under the guidance of Constance Welsh, an outstanding and well respected acting professor, who also taught Laurence Olivier. Welsh was instrumental in Martinez's development as a director, despite the fact she never quite succeeded in erasing Martinez's accent. He still notes with amusement that "he had the honor of being her only failure."

Martinez's second mentor was the reknowned French actor, Louis Jouvet who came to Cuba to present his entire repertoire of 22 plays. Jouvet taught Martinez that an actor must play only the part that suits him regardless of the role's size or the actor's fame.

After he graduated from the Yale Drama School, Martinez divided his theatrical activities between New York and Havana. In New York he directed the Shakespeare Guild Festival production of "Othello" with Earl Hyman, Jacqueline Brookes and Forest Compten. Martinez's production of "Othello" was a tremendous success running 32 weeks, and receiving outstanding reviews from the leading New York critics. The public's exceptionally positive attitude toward Martinez's production provided much of the interest in Shakespearean productions that supported Joe Papp's Summer Shakespeare festival.

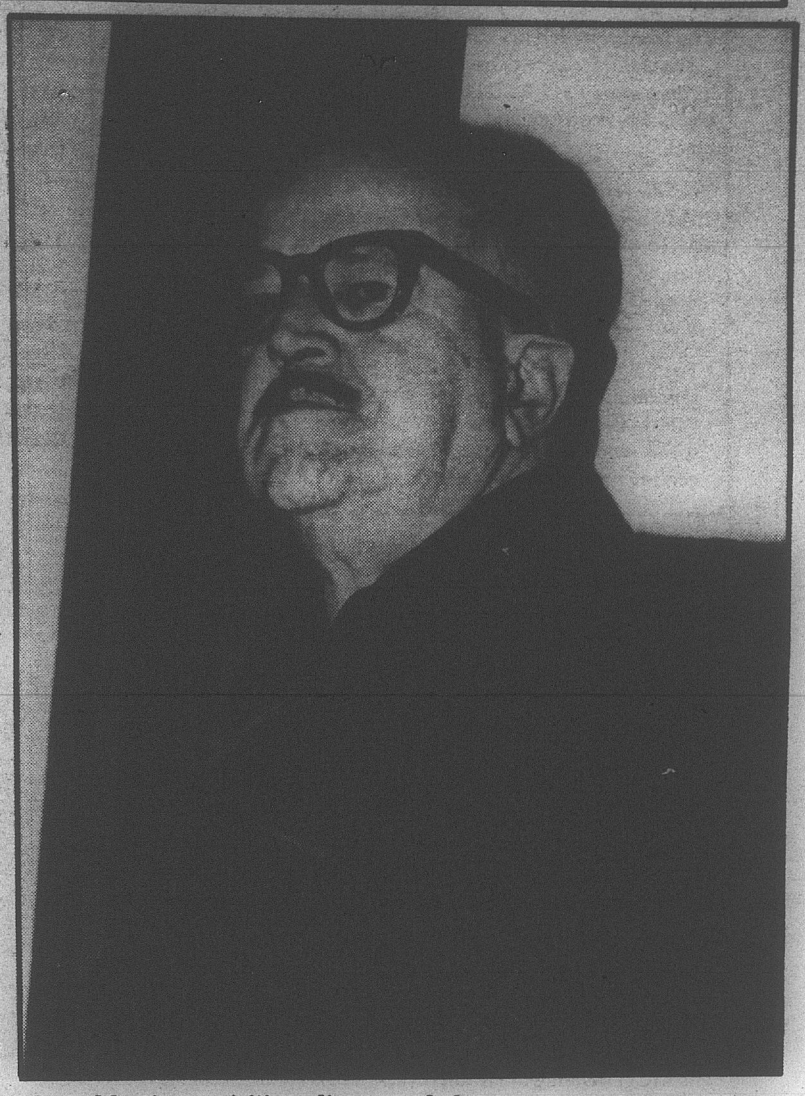
Martinez was affiliated with the Actor's Studio conducted by Cheryl Crawford and Elia Kazan in New York. While associated with the Actor's Studio, he met with Marilyn Monroe. Martinez also augmented his skill as a director, and learned the paradoxical lesson tht a good director can make a bad play good.

In Latin America, Martinez was Artistic Director of the National Theatre of Nicaragua and its Drama School. As director, Martinez worked with such performers as Margot Fonteyn, Victoria De Los Angeles and Andre Watts. The list of Martinez's successes spans both the South and North American continents.

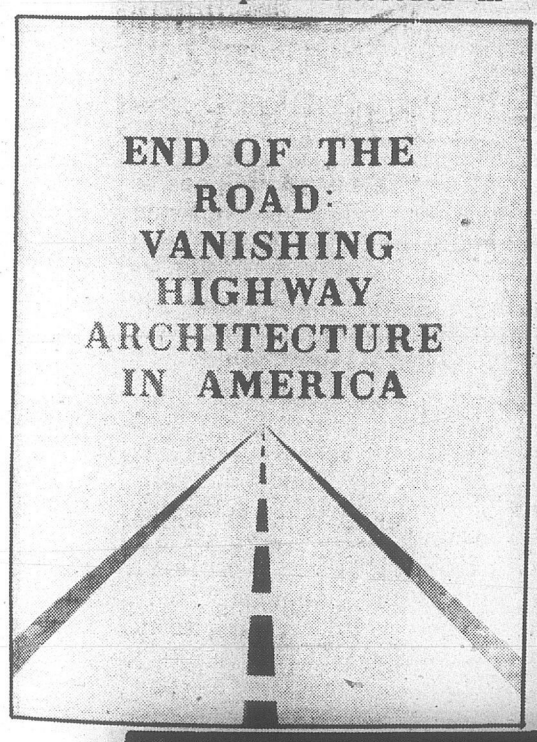
Martinez's production of "The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife" by Garcia Lorca promises to be exciting and original. The play's author is a modern Spanish playwright and poet whose work is highly respected and praised. Garcia Lorca, an intriguing figure himself, died at a young age at the hands of the Nationalist Falangist authorities during the Spanish Civil War.

"The Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife," is an imaginative farce flavored by fiery passions. It is the story of a beautiful 18 year old girl who marries an older man of 53. The problem is that the young bride relishes male attention, and consequently, she becomes the victim of unfounded, vicious rumours. The major theme of the comedy is her fight to retain her honor in the face of gossip.

The play will be presented on Jan. 27- 29 at Wright Theate r by the Middlebury Department of Theater, Dance and Film.



Luis Martinez, visiting director of theater, is producing "The Shoemakers Prodigious Wife." Photo by Beth Clark



Folk Art Photography Displayed

By John Scharfenberg

"What we are really best at is being tacky and commercial. American capitalism manifested itself on the road with statements expressing pride in product." -- John Margolies

Photographer John Margolies' exhibit, now on display in the Johnson Art Gallery, "The End of the Road: Vanishing Highway Architecture of America," is the product of five years of travel through every state in the continental United States. Logging in over 100,000 miles, Margolies took approximately 15,000 slides which he hoped would capture the creative spirit of America.

Morgolies photographs what he calls the "commercial vernacular:" the road-side diners, drive-ins, motels, gas stations, and highway amusements.

In his work, Margolies has set out to preserve on film a record of a vanishing folk art that is unique to America. With the advent of the automobile, people needed a place to eat, sleep, and refuel, and logically highway architecture began to develop. Most of his pictures are taken along old highways between small towns and cities that were once the main drags before the days of the interstate highway. Roadside architecture that thrived from the 1920's to the 1960's is now rapidly disappearing.

> 'What we are really best at is being tacky and commercial. American capitalism manifested itself on the road with statements expressing pride in product.'

Due to the appearance of interstate highways, national corporatons like Holiday Inn and McDonald's, and air travel, most of this folk architecture has fallen into disuse.

Margolies feels that these tacky relics of the past must be saved for posterity because they represent the soul and character of the American people, and because it is important that we have a complete record of our past culture.

The exhibit presents seven decades of folk architecture in approximately 45 full color photographs. These are divided into five categories: drive-in movie theaters, roadside amusements, restaurants, lodgings, and service stations.

Margolies stresses local color and style in his work. The exhibit contains several drive-in movie theaters which have elaborate murals painted on the backs of their screens. Road side amusements range from the Wall Drug Dinosaur to a welcome center in Darien, Georgia, which resembles a steam boat. Restaurants, another big category of Margolies', range in shape from giant oranges, milk jugs, and coffee pots to diners in train cars, hot dog shaped restaurants, and the Big-Fish Supper Club. The Big-Fish Supper club is contained in a building which looks like a large fish (The entrance to the restaurant is located in the fish's mouth).

Hotels are also found in all sizes, shapes and colors. Several of Margolies' photos are concerned with gas stations, such as Bomber Gas, which has a B-17 Bomber on its roof, and Gas-N-Go, which hosts a flying saucer hovering above the pumps. The variety of the commercial vernacular is unlimited.

Margolies is an expert photographer and even though his subject is seemingly trite, he is very serious about his work. Often run-down and decrepit old buildings are captured on film along with beautiful land-

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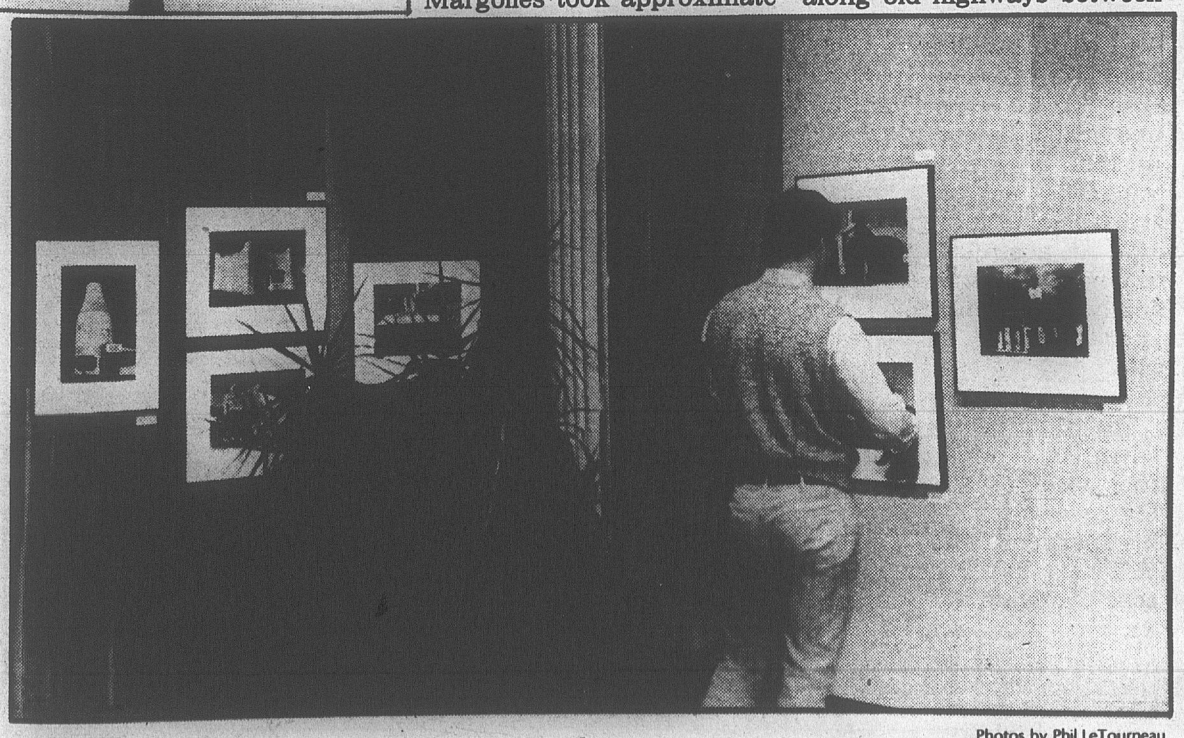

Photos by Phil LeTourneau

The Johnson Gallery hosts Margolies' "The End ofthe Road: Vanishing Highway Architecture."

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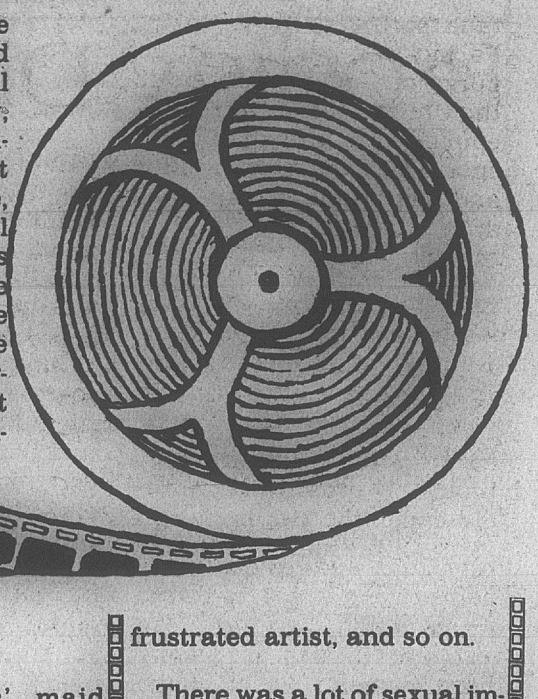
At the Movies

The Campus has decided to respond to requests for movie reviews. Often students complain, "There are so many good movies out there and I can't decide what to see...maybe I'll just wait until one of them comes to Middlebury..." Sadly, Middlebury rarely gets films that are worth seeing. Burlington becomes a Mecca for anyone who needs a quick shot of the movie world. But before you find yourself miserable, thinking, "But this was supposed to be a good film," we feel you ought to know what you're getting yourself into. That's why this week, **The Campus** sent a team of reviewers to the Nickelodean Cinema. Due to transportation difficulties, we were unable to cover all of the good flicks. We rated these films: 4 stars: Get off your butt and see it; 3 stars: Rewarding, but not first rate; 2 stars: Limited enjoyability, so don't think about it too much; 1 star: Wait until it comes to Middlebury, and then wait until it leaves.



Rear Window

Produced by Universal Pictures
Reviewed by Hiro Kanagawa and Lori Nelson ★★★★

Generally regarded as one of Hitchcock's best films, "Rear Window" has been impossible to see since its first release in 1954 because of obscure legal complications. Now it is back in brilliant color with hardly a scratch on the screen.

Hitchcock once said that no one had solved the problem of color in cinema, but here you can see James Stewart's blue eyes from across the room and you understand why his pajamas are also blue and why the soundstage sky is orange. Stewart is very real as Jeffries, a photographer confined to his apartment with a broken leg who spends his days spying on his neighbours.

Hitchcock once said that no one had solved the problem of color in cinema but here you can see James Stewart's blue eyes from across the room.

The film works on many levels. The plot is thought-provoking and intricate. Emotionally, the audience is sympathetic not only to Jeffries, but also to his poor, spied-on neighbours: Miss Lonely Hearts, an old maid who dines with invented lovers, Miss Torso, a bellydancer who can't keep her men straight, a newlywed whose wife calls him back to bed every time he goes to the window, an abstract sculptor, a frustrated songwriter, and finally, the mysterious Lars Thorwald and his invalid wife.

The plot begins to move when, one rainy night, Jeffries observes Thorwald making several trips to and from his apartment with a suitcase. The next day, when Jeffries sees Thorwald with saws and knives wrapped in newspaper, he is convinced that Thorwald murdered his wife.

At first, Jeffries' maid (Thelma Ritter) condemns Jeffries for his voyeurism. "We are a society of peeping-toms," she says. But eventually curiosity gets the better of her. Jeffries' girlfriend Lisa (Grace Kelly) goes through a similar process as the maid and she too winds up obsessed with proving Thorwald a murderer. But is he? Jeffries' detective friend, Doyle (Wendell Corey) clears Thorwald and Lisa remarks that she and Jeffries are "the most frightful ghouls I know," disappointed that a man hasn't killed his wife.

But is Thorwald innocent? We can never be sure. Jeffries believes he is guilty and we see the film through Jeffries' eyes, but Hitchcock never lets us forget the narrow subjectivity and, thus, fallibility of Jeffries' view of reality. One way this is accomplished is by confining the setting of the entire film to Jeffries' appartment and what can be observed from its rear window; three tenements encircling a courtyard. Hitchcock then uses a panning camera to establish the audience's complicity in Jeffries' voyeurism. The camera focuses on a window, pans across a wall to another window, then pans across more wall and so on, until it has made a complete circuit and carved out the limits of Jeffries' vision. The last pan brings us to Jeffries himself. Moviegoing as voyeurism.

In that sense, it's significant that Jeffries is a photographer and with the ethics of photo-journalists and TV news crews being questioned more and more lately, this film is strangely relevant today. For instance, at one point, Jeffries asks, "I wonder if it's ethical to photograph a man with a zoom lens? Is it ethical if you convict him of murder?

The zooms are interesting because there is a lot of juxtaposing of Jeffries with his counterparts across the courtyard. Often, Jeffries is in the foreground, and you see one of his neighbours in the back. Visually this suggests relationships between their predicaments. Jeffries is Miss Lonely Hearts, Jeffries is the frustrated artist, and so on.

There was a lot of sexual imagery, but it is not useful to talk about it in concrete terms because the imagery creates a subtle, sublimimal message in the back of the mind.

There is an amazing scene of Jeffries whispering into a phone for help...every syllable hissing, Thorwald's footsteps on the stairs. You finally see Jeffries as the obsessed pathetic fool that he is.

The finale is tremendous. Is Jeffries right? Is Thorwald guilty and are Jeffries and Lisa in danger? Or is Jeffries wrong, and has he tragically driven the innocent Thorwald to violence out of panic?

Will curiosity kill the cat? Or is the real tragedy that while Jeffries is intent on framing an innocent man, and the police are scurrying around, Miss LonelyHearts is committing suicide downstairs, unnoticed?

There is an amazing scene of Jeffries whispering into a phone for help, wide-eyed, sweaty, every syllable hissing, Thorwald's footsteps on the stairs. You finally see Jeffries as the obsessed, pathetic fool that he is. But then there's Thorwald in the doorway, looming, taking up the whole screen. "What do you want from me?" he says. Who is guilty? Jeffries or Thorwald?

The viewer reels as fast as Jeffries' for answers. This movie gets a perfect four.

Scarface

Produced by Martin Bregman
Reviewed by Ed Eppler, Hugh Montgomery and Kirk Fleischer ★★★

Brian DePalma's "Scarface" spanned the life of a Cuban refugee, Tony Mon-

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Movie

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tana (portrayed by Al Pacino). Pacino was part of Castro's purge of Cuban prisoners to the United States. His role exemplifies the growth of crime spurred by the Cuban influx and the resulting expanded drug trade.

The film opens with Pacino's arrival in the United States. He immediately finds himself placed in a refugee camp with hundreds of other Cubans including his best friend, Manny Ray (Stephen Bauer). In order to get out of the camp, the two perform a favor for the mafia. This early link to the underground provides the basis for Pacino's rise to notoriety in the drug world.

> The film had to be cut four times. Depalma said that he refused to cut the film again because it would ruin its artistic quality.

To portray true spirit of the drug culture Brian DePalma displays graphic violence, and excessive profanity. However, these techniques give the film its tremendous impact. Some reviewers have exclaimed that the film did everything to excess -- too much blood, too much cocaine, and too many of the same expletives are used as verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns. In order to receive an "R" rating from the reviewing board the film had to be cut four times. DePalma said that he refused to cut the film again because it would ruin its artistic quality. Seeing the film in this light perhaps explains the film's severity. The directing was only complemented by the fine acting.

"Scarface" is an exhausting film to watch due to the harsh nature of the material. However, it is an intriguing story which is laced with hidden meanings. We recommend this film both because it is an interesting, fast - paced story, and because it offered an insight to a world seen by few. We consider the excesses of the film to be equalled by its impact. Three stars.

Gorky Park
Produced by Gene Kirkwood and Howard W. Koch
Reviewed by Matt Bucy and Bruce Armstrong ★ ★

"Gorky Park" is the film account of Martin Cruz Smith's cloak and dagger novel about a killing in Gorky Park and the investigation that ensues. Starring is William Hurt, who, as an intense Russian cop, discovers a smuggling operation led by a dangerous American businessman. The plot is twisted and sometimes intriguing, but the composition of the film is so loose that the story is hard to follow.

The cast's performance suffers from a poorly written script. The dialogue is dry, unconvincing, and very rough in places. People are unbelievably fickle and the important relationships between characters form without effort in astonishingly little time.

"Gorky Park" does have its exciting moments, but these are short lived and don't provide the momentum needed to propel the film. Director Michael Apted and director of photography Ralf D. Bode achieve some brilliant cinematography that graces the screen occasionally, but this, as well, does not make up for the film's lack of continuity and clarity.

"Gorky Park" is not a rewarding film. If anything, it strains the viewer; too much is kept behind the scenes in an attempt to create a secretive atmosphere. For all of the subplots, violence, and moving about, "Gorky Park" fails to satisfy the inquisitive mind. Scenes of graphic violence and unexpected jumps to strange places seem to fill in where the story doesn't. The grand finale, where all is supposed to resolve, is a weak shootout scene where everyone but the hero and heroine is neatly eliminated and nothing is found out.

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If you're a lover of spy novels and films, you might enjoy "Gorky Park." It does have the elements of an edge-of-your seat thriller: fancy cars, a beautiful woman, exotic places, and lots of guns (really big guns!), but you'd probably be disappointed. Hurt's character has none of the cunning wit of the brilliant George Smiley, famous in Jean le Carre's stories, nor that of the agents and spies of Robert Ludlum's world. Some critics say that "Gorky Park" is better off as a book than as a movie. You might do well to read this one at home.

Cross Creek
Produced by Robert Radnitz
Reviewed by Ray Castillo and David Walter ★ ★ ★

"Cross Creek," directed by Martin Ritt, is the emotional tale of Majorie Rawlings, the author of "The Yearling," rising to maturity both in her character and her writing. However, the film is much more than an emotional tale. It paints a beautiful yet poignant picture of Florida's bayon and its people.

> The actors capture the feelings of these down to earth characters convincingly, and through them the film comes alive.

The movie is a hit simply because of the truth found within it, the struggle of a people to survive in a harsh land which they love and the affection they give to an outsider. The characters play for keeps. Poverty and death are recognized as a part of life.

Mary Steenburgen, who plays the main character, is very effective in the way she "down plays" the main character. Rip Torn also performs well. The actors capture the feelings of these down to earth characters convincingly, and through them the film comes alive. It is refreshing to see Malcolm McDowell give himself to a small role, since he usually plays major parts.

The film is extremely visual, but let's not criticize Mary Steenburgen. In fact, all the actors are excellent. Not a single break in character is noticeable and, except for the main character in certain instances, the emotional height is phenomenal. It is during her lapses (due to the script and not to the actress) that the swamp comes alive. Martin Ritt captures the deep, somber tones and gorgeous odors of the swamp. Without his wonderful camera the movie would have become boring; instead, the swamp comes alive. It is beautiful and harsh, it cradles and kills; the director shows us why these people stay.

If you've seen Mary Steenburgen in other films you'd know she always plays a character- very simply and silently, making the viewer work harder to try to understand all the facts of the character she is portraying. It is easy to mistake this for lack of emotion. It is the way she plays a character, not how the character was written.

The swamp -- the combining element of the film -- is the best character in the film. These 'lapses' are misnamed, for they are not lapses, but a place in which the swamp gets to act, to play its part and come alive. The scenes depicting the bayon are beautifully shot and contain some excellent cinematography. This film is quite good and I'd recommend it both for the acting and the filming of the swamp.

The story is an old one, but the characters are interesting, well - drawn from life, and well - portrayed. They enable the movie to transcend the occasional mediocrity of the story. After all this isn't your average film of a woman finding herself, making fast friends. and remarrying. The film is definitely worth a visit.

Margolies' Expo

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scapes and skies. Two exceptional examples of this are the Richfield Station and the Skyway Drive-In Theater. The Richfield Station is an old rundown gas station, built in a Mexican style architecture and nestled amongst snow-topped mountains. The Skyway's wide screen is framed by a beautiful sky and autumn leaves.

Margolies said, "Roadside architecture -- the gas stations, motels, diners, and attractions that are represented (in the exhibit -- are) really about making people happy and serving their tastes rather than imposing values upon them."

This amusing one-of-a-kind exhibit should not be missed. The sheer novelty of the idea commands attention. "The End of the Road" is circulated by Independent Curators Incorporated of New York and is underwritten by a gift from the J.M. Kaplan Fund. It will be on display through February 11.

Angels Offer Hope in a Bleak World

Angels
by Dennis Johnson
Knopf Books,$12.95
Reviewed by Jessica Strand

Dennis Johnson's novel "Angels" follows its two characters Jamie Mays and Bill Houston throughout their travels in the United States. Jamie, is a woman running from her marriage, while Bill is an ex-con running from the world. Both are on the edge running from the sadness they find in their old lives. However, in the midst of this sadness emerge the "angels," an inner spiritual world which perhaps promises them hope.

> Johnson makes it clear that simple places do not mean simple lives.

This novel brings these two worlds into clear terms, one which tortures us, and another which promises hope. This quote from 'Angels' illustrates this hope:

"That each night for months, at nine precisely, a light had burned in a window in town, where the men on one cell block's upper tier could see it and would, and imagined, each one, that it shone for him alone."

This quote also presents the duplexity of setting throughout the novel, for example, the light shining in a window with that of a jail.

In this his first novel, Johnson combines his poetic style (Johnson is a young published poet) with a clear prose style. His writing is uncomplicated and beautifully descriptive.

"Angels" is a novel which deals with the simple places in America, diners, cafes, and bus stops, but Johnson makes it clear that simple places do not mean simple lives. Even the violence in the novel seems justified because of the convincing way Johnson displays it. Johnson jumps to no conclusions but opens the reader's awareness to the kind of world we are living in.

Colby Trustees Abolish Fraternity-Sorority System

By John Griffith

The official abolition of the fraternity-sorority system at Colby College, Watervillle, Maine, was greeted by anger and shock. Peter Kingsley, director of public affairs, said that hostilities flared on Sun., Jan. 15, provoking two large bonfires on fraternity row into which students threw furniture. On Jan. 17 another bonfire occured in the form of a peaceful vigil.

The college held an all campus meeting on Jan. 15, which Kingsley said, "was received with a mixture of applause and jeers." At the meeting William Cotter, president of the college, announced a deadline of May 20, at which point the fraternites and sororities will be closed down and reopened as dormitories in the fall.

The general feeling, Kingsley says, "was that they are an anachronism here because they are exclusionary and promote anti-intellectualism." He added, "It was also felt that they create provincialism when we want to create an atmosphere of diversity."

Junior Brian Clarke, member of Zete Psi, disagreed, "I think when they say they (fraternities and sororities) promoted anti-intellectual and anti-social behavior it applied only to individuals and not to the organizations themselves." He added, "I think those individuals would be the same in a dorm." Junior Paul Swartz, president of DEKE, said, "I don't think that they are any more sexist or elitist than a lot of organizations on campus."

The decision, Kingsley says was the result of an eight month review by the Trustee Commission on Residential Life which was comprised of students, faculty members, administrators, alumni and trustees. The Commission held meetings around the country, and interviewed students on campus in order to determine, "the best residential life system for Colby."

The student reaction to the review varied. "I think they could've considered more student input," said Swartz. Clarke agreed, "They never really consulted the students about the system." He explained, "They sent out invitations to all the students announcing trustee interviews about residential life, but I think many of the students, especially underclassmen, didn't realize that they concerned the frats."

The fraternities and sororities will be replaced by a "residential commons system," similar to Princeton and Yale Universities. Kingsley says the campus will be divided into four commons comprising eight to ten dorms each and associated with a dining hall. The 300 to 500 residents will elect leaders, decide on meal plans, and schedule lectures and social activities. There will be five resident faculty members and 15 to 18 faculty members affiliated with each commons.

"The faculty members will not be disciplinarians; they will not be proctors," Kingsley said. He explained, "They (the Commission) felt that the residential commons system would take the best features of the fraternities and sororities; moreover, it will enable people to have more say in their dormitories."

Kingsley said the reaction to the new system will be ambiguous until its implementation next fall; however many students have already voiced their concern. "A lot of students who were against the frats really aren't satisfied with the new system," Swartz said. "I think many of the tensions will subside, but the new system won't take the place of the frats because it will be impersonal and allow less freedom," Clarke said.

Fraternities and sororities have a long history at Colby. The first fraternity was founded in 1845; the first sorority in 1874. As Swatz said, "They've been around so long they're almost part of the foundation." The eight fraternities and two sororities, "will become part of the residential system," Kingsley said. Under an early charter the college was granted the option of purchasing the buildings if the fraternities and sororities were closed. The college plans to construct a student center around which, Kingsley says much of the social life will revolve.

The fraternity issue, "came up every two to three years; the impetus was not any specific incident," Kingsley said. Many students were startled by the immediacy of the descision. "We expected a gradual phase-out; the eventual weeding out of fraternities," Swartz explained. He continued, "There's a lot of anger; a lot of shock."

Clifford on Tenure

By Eleanor Ode

The tenure process was the topic discussed at the most recent Student Forum meeting. The Forum invited Nicholas Clifford, provost of the College, to explain the process at its meeting Sunday, Jan. 15. The issue is pertinent considering the recent denial of tenure of John Greisheimer, instructor of music.

Clifford explained that tenure is designed to protect academic freedom, but that "In real life, tenure has become a kind of job security." After seven and a half years at Middlebury, a tenured professor receives a life-time contract. Before that time, he or she is given two or four year contracts and comes up for review at the end of each one. Clifford said that this six to eight year "probation period" exists for the college to decide whether the professor is effective now, and whether he or she will be effective 30 years from now.

A faculty member may appeal a tenure rejection on one of two grounds: if his or her academic freedom was violated, or if the tenure committee did not follow the correct procedure.

When asked by senior Mike Garcia if tenure were assumed if nothing went against the professor, Clifford replied, "The expectation is no tenure. It is the exception rather than the rule." However, he also said that since 1977, about 65 percent of people who have come up for tenure have received it.

Clifford stated that to receive tenure, one is expected to have produced at least one publication. In addition, the college expects that the professor will complete his or her doctoral thesis during the probationary period before tenure review.

Jeffords Reports

continued from page 1

Reagan's decision to invade Grenada, he said that he had learned new information in recent weeks and "in retrospect (President Reagan) did properly in going in (to Grenada) as long as we got out; and we did . . . The stash of arms and the Cuban forces prove that they were not in Grenada merely for protection." He added that he saw "no parallel" between the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the Soviet invasion of Afganistan.

Jeffords expressed guarded optimism about the economy, saying that the increased Gross National Product will bring the deficit down, but not drastically. He said that Congress would not give the President all the money he wants for the military, but that "in a political year neither Congress nor the administration will cut entitlements."

Jeffords said that there is "no need for anyone to starve in this country...this administration has given more food away than any other." He said that social programs are available for those in need, but that "many people fear such programs." The Congressman blamed pride, alcoholism and mental illness as the main factors preventing people from seeking the available aid. He said the programs needed to be more efficient, not more expensive, in order to succeed.

Jefford's present term ends this fall and he said he is faced with a "tough decision" as to whether he would run for re-election in Congress or for Governor of Vermont. One Vermonter stood up at the end of the meeting and declared "I think I speak for everyone here when I say that we think you have done a good job for Vermont, and we would like to have you in Washington in the future."

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SPORTS

Nugent and Lombardi Win All-American Honors

Tri-Captains Of NESCAC Championship Soccer Team

By Danny Harris

Two seniors on the 1983 Middlebury College soccer team, Bart Lombardi and F.W. Nugent, were selected to be on the Second All-American Team after a highy successful season and an impressive final victory in the Division III New England School Athletic Conference (NESCAC) Championships

Judged in their respective positions, Nugent and Lombardi are considered to be among the top six players in Division III in the United States. Lombardi has started on the varsity soccer team as goalkeeper for the past four years. Nugent had played on the B Soccer Team for one month during his freshman year, but then was moved up to Varsity, where he has primarily played at the Center Halfback position.

This past season Nugent and Lombardi were two of the three team Captains. Lombardi's graceful, professional goalkeeping techniques and Nugent's ability to "see the field," were undoubtedly important factors that led to their placement on the Second All-American team.

Following what Nugent desribed as a "slow start in pre-season practices and matches," the 1983 Panther Team "really picked up after the first two games." The games were against Colby and Bates. Recalling their third game against Williams, a game which the Purple Cows were favored to win, Nugent remarked, "after the first half was over, we were still in the game, so we became more and more confident of our ability to play together. We knew we had a strong chance of coming out with a win."

Riding on an emotional tidal wave which lasted the entire season, a revived Middlebury soccer team dominated the "stronger" Williams team throughout the second half and overtime. Two Panther goals were called back by the officials in the overtime period, resulting in a disappointing score of 0-0. The crucial part of the game, however, was not the final score, but the confidence gained by the team.

The rewards were enthusiastically received. Nugent said later that he was both "surprised and thrilled" for being given the honor. Lombardi could not be reached for comment.

Nugent said, "An excellent player might be playing on a team that is having a poor season. Obviously, that person loses much attention and is possibly robbed of more deserving attention. I was fortunate enough to play with a group of guys that really put it together through pure hard work, determination and unity. I also liked every person on the team, so it made playing even more enjoyable."

Nugent was prouder of his team than any other he has played on, because he said, we "reached our maximum potential." He credits his Coach Ron McEachen for being absolutely superb and for initiating the teams' feeling of unit confidence.

Nugent sees a very strong 1984 soccer team at Middlebury. He believes that the defense is what supports and wins the games. In his opinion, goalkeeper is the most crucial position on the field, and with Van Dorsey, this year's highly skilled B Team Goalie, coming back next fall, it is expected the team will achieve greater acclaim.

Award Winners Lombardi and Nugent Campus file photo

Men's Hockey Beats Williams

By Mark Pomfret

The men's hockey team will limp into battle against St. Anselm's tomorrow night trying to forget the disappointments of last week. The battered Panthers could only manage one win after facing arch-rival Williams and two premier Division II East opponents, University of Massachusetts at Boston (UMass) and Babson. These clashes left Middlebury with a season's mark of 4-3-1.

The week began with a hard hitting battle against the Ephman from Williamstown. Standouts for the game included junior Scott Joslin who marked his performance with many bruising checks and junior Kenny Pucker who recorded another fine game in the net. Also making a significant contribution were the penalty killing duo of seniors Carter Freeman and Gene Cleaves. The score was deceiving as the play was dominated by Middlebury but luck just wasn't with the Panthers as they failed to capitalize on many scoring opportunities.

Friday night the explosive UMass Boston squad rolled into town and came away with a convincing 5-3 win. As happened Wednesday, bad luck struck the Panthers for they missed several golden scoring opportunities and lost freshman wing Charlie Burchard to a knee injury.

The story of this game however belonged to the goalkeeper of the UMass team. Many times he thwarted the efforts of the Panthers and left them frustrated. Scorers for the game were Burchard, sophomore Scott Farr and senior Scott Fillenworth. A sigh of relief spread through the Middlebury Hockey Program, after the game, as it was decided Burchard only had a sprain and would probably return to play against Anselm's.

The next day the Panthers lost to a powerful Babson squad by the identical score of the evening before, 5-3. Fatigue beleagured the Panthers who had finished their previous game only 14 hours before.

The teams were evenly matched but the difference in the game was Babson's ability to capitalize on their power play. The Panthers void in this area of their game has been a constant thorn in the side of Coach Wendell Forbes who is still looking for the right combination to put the puck in the net when they're a man up..

Also hindering the team's efforts was the absence of Joslin (flu) and Burchard (knee) the number two and number four scorers on the team. With the return of both, Saturday, the Panthers are hoping to get back on the winning track.

The one highlight for Middlebury against Babson, however, was a goal by freshmen defenseman Peter Britz, the second of his career. According to Forbes, the defensive efforts of Britz and freshmen Ed Service have been a much welcomed surprise.

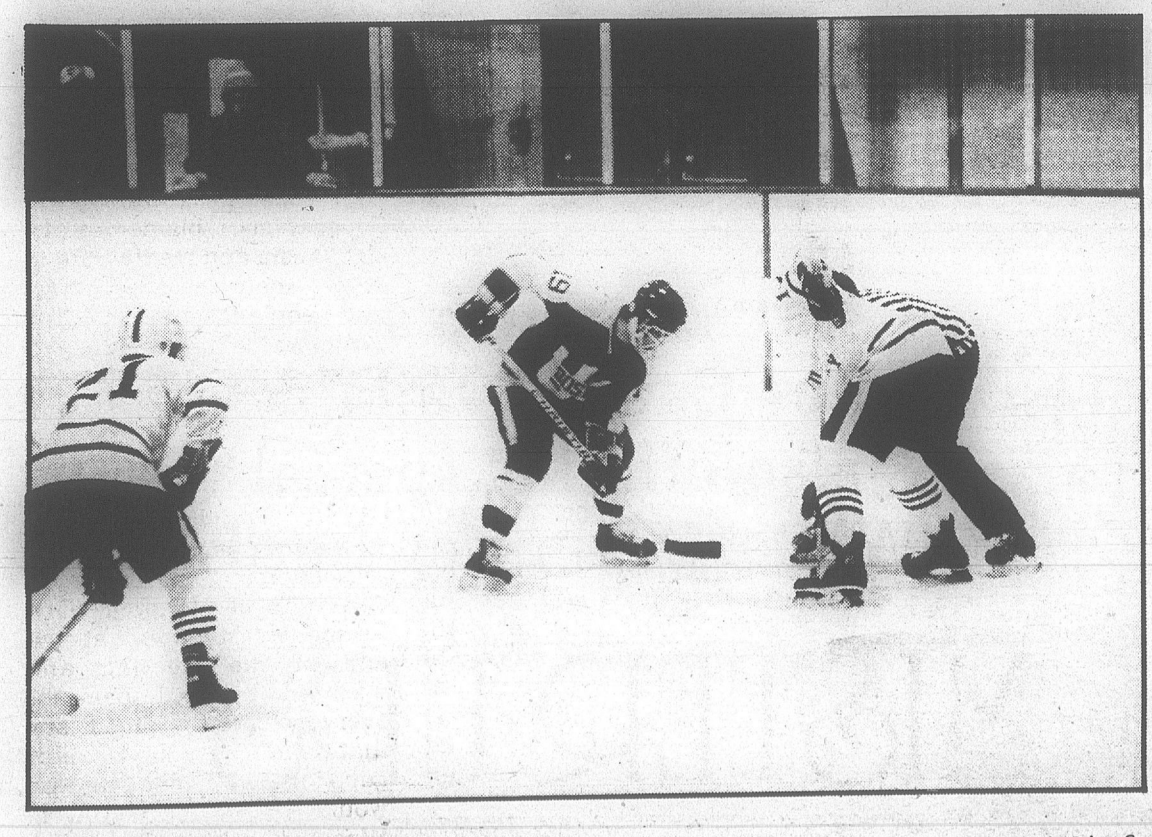


Photo by Robert Cassady

Kenyon and teammate versus UMass.

Men's Basketball Topples RPI By Four

By Mark A. Nitczynski and Daniel Wexler

Inconsistency has continued to characterize the Middlebury College men's basketball team following Christmas break. After an early return to an empty campus and a week of intense practice sessions, the Panthers scored an upset victory 76-72 over a homestanding Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) team. Sophomore Mark Nardella again led the team with 24 points while classmate JT Thompson chipped in 13. Perhaps the key performance, though, was turned in by sophomore center Greg Scheffer who came off the bench to add 12 points and a game high 12 rebounds.

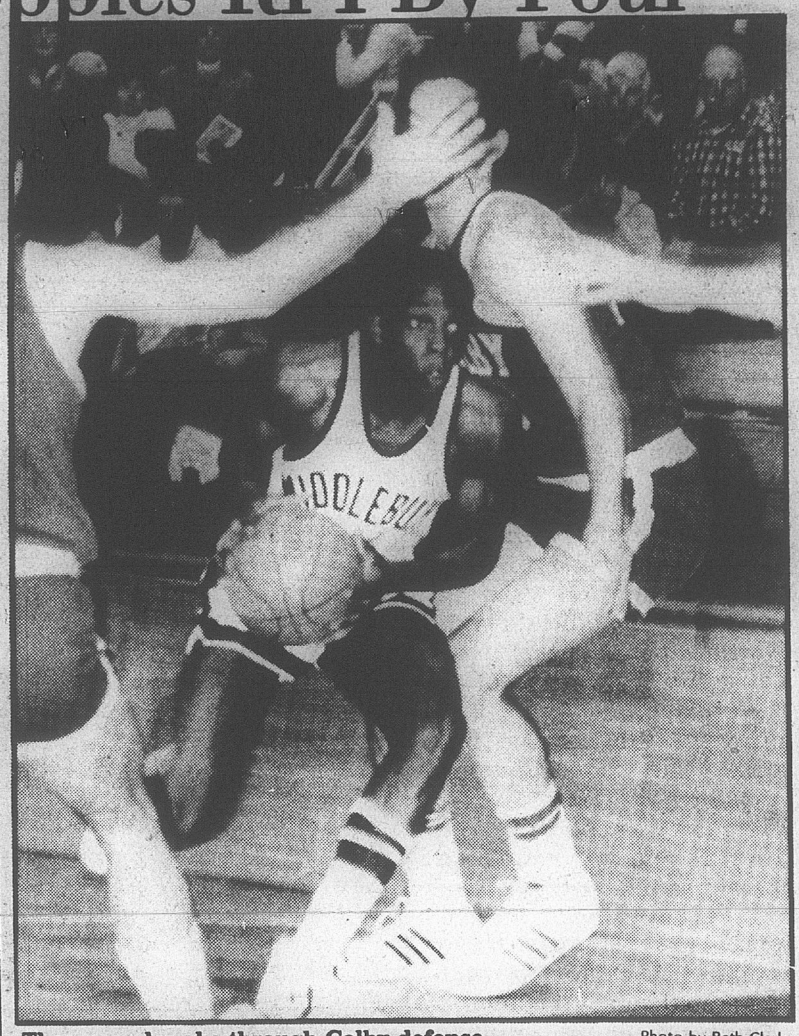
A solid all-around team performance in the first half led to a 14 point halftime lead for the Panthers who then relied upon control of the boards and excellent free throw shooting to preserve the win. Middlebury made 22 of 30 free throws for the game (including 11 of 12 down the stretch) and outerbounded RPI by an impressive 47-32 margin.

Middlebury coach Russ Reilly attributed the team's improved play to a week's worth of two-a-day practice sessions which he referred to as "a second pre-season." Most of the players, however, referred to it affectionately as "boot camp." By either term, the result was the team's finest performance of the year to date.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of last Saturday's game against powerful Colby College. The Mules relied on a Pepin Gymnasium record 76 percent shooting average in the first half to build up an insurmountable 24 point lead. Colby then combined a strong inside game with their red-hot outside shooting, outrebounding the Panthers 43-41, and pulled away to a 102-69 victory.

Junior co-captain Bill Betz summed up the game, "We got killed." He then cited the team's inconsistency on defense, stating, "There's nothing wrong with an offense that scores 69 points against Colby. What's wrong is a defense that gives up 102 points."

Asked about the poor performance, Coach Reilly emphasized a lack of intensity in practice the week before the Colby game following the arduous week of practice prior to the game versus RPI. The hoopsters hope to get back on the winning track against Union College on Tuesday the Jan. 16 and then travels to Boston to take on Babson and Brandeis this weekend.



Thompson breaks through Colby defense. Photo by Beth Clark

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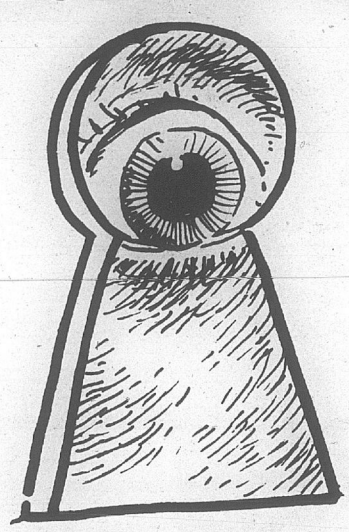

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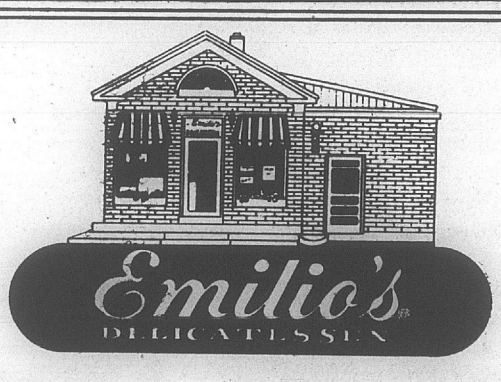

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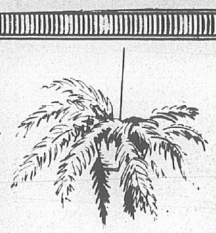

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MISTER UP'S

Ski Team Shows Exceptional Form

By Jamie Preston

Middlebury skiing has been hit hard this year by the loss of some strong performers from last year but with hard work, determination and luck the team will still be able to post strong showings on the carnival circuit.

The two captains, Leslie Baker and Rich Makin are also the only seniors on the team. Baker has the experience and talent to top off her skiing career with a strong season. She has shown her dominance in slalom with two victories already this year and will no doubt leave her mark in Giant Slalom.

Junior Nancy Locke is the only other girl on the team with carnival experience and she will have to ski well in order to dampen the UVM attack along with Freshman Susan Cooper who has the skills needed to be a college star.

Other skiers to look for are sophomores Nicky Biddle and Cathy Burns, along with freshmen Suzanne Wise and Sandy Skipp.

On the men's side Makin will be leading a group of talented skiers with nowhere to go but up. With UVM looking just a little weaker than usual and Dartmouth looking very strong after picking up a racer from Sweden with World Cup experience, Middlebury will have their work cut out for them.

Junior Jim West, the only other skier besides Makin who qualified for the nationals last year, will be depended on for a substantial contribution to the team's effort.

Junior Steve Putnam and sophomore Bruce Genereaux also have carnival experience under their belts last year and will probably register some satisfying results this winter. Junior Jamie Preston and sophomore Jim Sullivan are also skiing well and should be important additions to the team. Also watch for freshmen Brad Brown and Pat Callahan.

If the boys can ski like they did during training camp at Sugarloaf, Maine over Christmas then they should do well this weekend at St. Lawrence.

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Women Squashers Lose in Close Match Against Williams

By Toni Mauck

The women's squash team dropped their match to the Purple Cows of Williams College last Saturday, Jan. 14. Previously, Middlebury has not won more than a single match among the top seven players. However, this year's team winning three out of seven contests showed a great deal of potential, and played quite well, The Panthers will have another chance against Williams during February in the Howe Cup.

Against the Ephmen positions two, three, and four on the ladder won their matches. Freshmen Amy Cleaves, number two, won the first two games of her match with ease, and finished her contest by winning the third game 17-16 in a tie-breaker.

Sophomores Cathy Abrams and Amy Lee, numbers three and four respectively, won their matches in four games, while senior Jenny Meigs had a long and difficult five game battle. The fifth game was decided in a tie breaker, with the Williams player edging Meigs by only a point. Senior Elizabeth Old played a solid four game match as well. With these strong victories, and close matches, Middlebury has great hope of beating Williams, for the first time, at the Howe Cup in February. The squash team thanks Rick Dalton for helping them through this match.

The team played Smith today, and they will attend a tournament down at Amherst this weekend. This year's team has proven themselves as a strong team in their play against Williams. All team members have great hope for a continued successful season.

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X-C Excels at Lake Placid

By Heather McConnell

"Outstanding individual performances", said coach Terry Aldritch, marked the Middlebury Nordic Ski Team's two week (Dec.28-Jan.10) visit to Lake Placid for the United States Ski Association Subaru National Cross Country Championships.

Freshman Lilly Shuell was named for the third time, to the U.S. World Junior Nordic Team. Shuell, an outstanding young skier at Stratton Mountain School before entering Middlebury , was one of three women selected to represent the U.S. at the World Junior Nordic Championships, Feb.4 and 5 in Trondheim, Norway. She will compete in both the 5 kilometer and 3 by 5 kilometer relay races at the world event.

Starting with Shuell's 12th place in the women's 10 kilometer National Championships on Dec. 30, the teams did well. Shuell ranked second in the U.S. in the Junior Division in that event.

Jan. 2 was equally successful for Middlebury with Shuell finishing 11th in the 5 kilometer Olympic Tryouts, while Reeves grabbed ninth. In the National Junior Division, Shuell ranked an incredible third.

The good luck continued on Jan. 5 when Reeves took 14th in the women's 5 kilometer Olympic Tryouts with Shuell hard on her heels in 16th. In the Junior Division ranking, Shuell again placed third, with sophomore Mary Ogden and soph. Toni Sparrow clinching fifth and sixth places.

On Jan. 8, in the women's 20 kilometer National Championships, three Midd women, Sparrow, Shuell, and Reeves placed 14, 15,and 16, demonstrating the Panthers' depth and versality. With the talent shown during these events, Middlebury will be the team to beat in today's carnival opener.

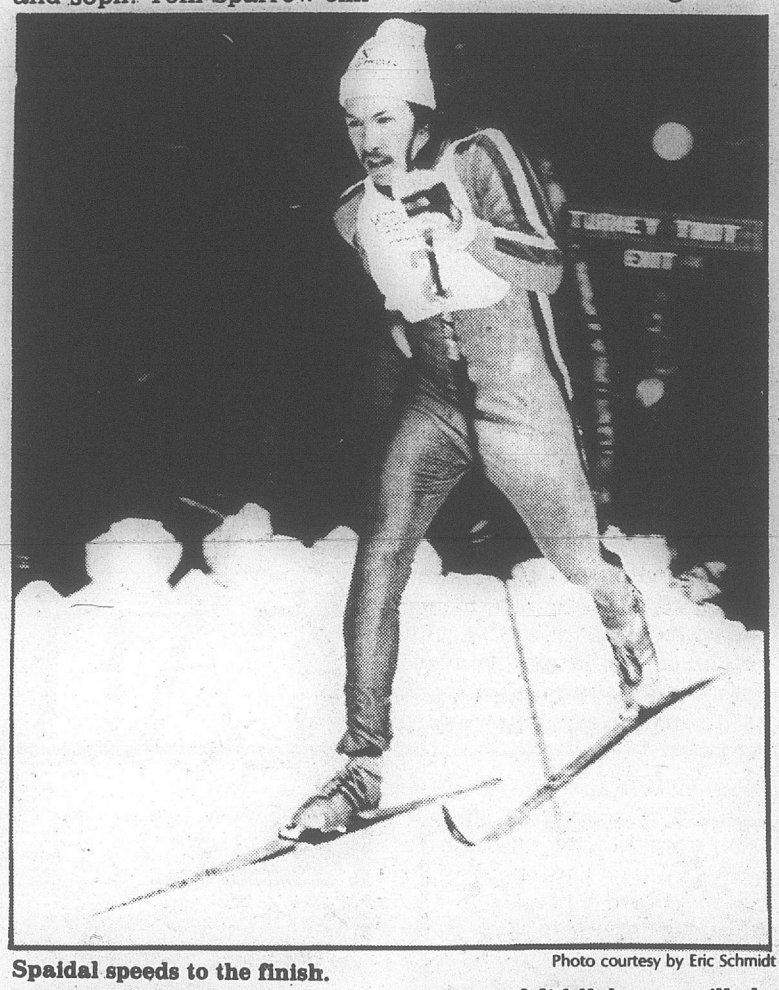

Photo courtesy by Eric Schmidt

Spaidal speeds to the finish.

Also on Jan. 10, Seniors Mike Graham, in fifth, and Dave Spaidal, in ninth, skied impressively in the men's 15 kilometer Championships. Seniors Mark Larsen and Eric Menck backed them up with finishes in 26th and 35th places.

Hockey Even at 3-3

By Tina Nef

The Middlebury Women's hockey team evened its record at 3-3 during the start of Winter Term. The Panther women have consistently played aggressive hockey, but the tide of play has not benefitted the offense.

On Wednesday Jan. 10, the women travelled to Dartmouth. Middlebury played well technically but failed to pull out a win with the needed extra effort. The stronger Dartmouth team won, 7-1. Middlebury's only goal came in the third period on a shot by junior Jean Flemma, deflected in by sophomore Dagny Bock.

Over the Jan.14-15 weekend, the Panther women hosted the Molly Stark Tournament, with Hamilton, Wiliams and Colby participating. Middlebury lost their first round match to Colby, 5-1. Senior captain Mary Menard scored late in the third period on a clean shot into the goal. Although the team played good, aggressive hockey, the puck just did not go in the net for them. Junior goalie Allison Rumsey continued her consistent play, halting many Colby attacks.

In the consolation round on Sunday, Middlebury soundly defeated Hamilton 5-1. During the first two periods, both teams played rather sluggishly, scoring a goal apiece. Flemma scored the first Panther goal in the second period. However in the third period, the Panthers netted four goals. Scoring for the Panthers were sophomores Charlene Surprenant, Dagny Bock, junior Cammie Briggs and Menard.

Swim Club Strong

By Paul Quinlan

The Middlebury men's swim club notched its first two victories of the season last Saturday, Jan. 14, defeating teams from Bates and Colby in the latter's pool in Waterville, Maine. The clubs record is now two to one in this, its final season before gaining varsity status.

The Panthers were led by triple winners junior Peter Clough and junior tri-captain Mike Morrissey. Both swimmers spent Christmas break in Ft. Lauderdale, where Morrissey finished third in 50 meter freestyle against some of the top Division II and III swimmers in the country competing in the Hall of Fame meet. Morrissey and Claugh were joined by junior Chris Lande and sophomore Bill Hallock in winning the 400 yard medley relay at the start of the meet, thus setting the stage for things to come.

"We really surprised Bates' coach,George Purgavre (a former Middlebury assistant soccer coach)," said coach Don McIntosh. "He had our old times and put his best four swimmers in the medley expecting to beat us. He was really shocked." The difference was the result of Morrissey swimming the breaststroke leg and Clough hitting his best time by two seconds in the butterfly leg.

Bates and Colby managed to win only two events, excluding diving: the 200 yard individual medley and the 100 yard breaststroke. "Everyone did a fine job," said McIntosh. "It was a tough trip up there, but the guys were rested and ready to go."

In the most exciting race of the day, Clough motored past a swimmer from Bates and one from Colby in the last five yards to capture the 200 yard freestyle. "He was swimming a horrible race and I had counted him out, but the finish was unbelievable." said McIntosh. "I won that race the way I love to," Clough said, "from behind."

The return of sophomore Karsten Prager to the club after spending the fall in Indonesia, also gave the panthers a boost. The club record holder in the 500 and 1000 yard freestyle coasted to wins in those events. Lande was also a double winner, capturing the 100 yard backstroke. Freshman diving phenomenon Rommin Adl, the clubs first three meter competitor, had the crowd behind him but no diving experience, as he valiantly dived to a third place finish.

The final tallies showed Middlebury over Bates 76-32 and over Colby 60-48, while Colby edged Bates 59-52. Tomorrow, the men and women face Plattsburgh State in a home meet.

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Vietnamese Debt Still Unpaid

continued from page 10

Soviet Union, for aid to start rebuilding. Nixon and Kissinger promised over $4 billion in reparations at the 1973 Paris Peace Accords (the terms of which they lied about and broke anyway); the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has yet to see a cent due to our punitive postwar policy. It seems reasonable, taking inflation into account, that we owe them two or three times that figure now.

Yet in a policy to maximize suffering in Vietnam, to withhold aid, refuse normalization of relations, and to block other help is perfectly rational.

The United States has forced the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to cut off loan programs; the Reagan administration campaign now is to stop all humanitarian and development aid where possible. United Nations reports say that Vietnam is a still a decade from full repair of war damage, and mass population resettlement programs are needed for agricultural recovery. A few Western countries have given famine relief, but if the guilty one had not banned aid and trade, the recovery would come much sooner. Unfortunately, the logical result of aid withheld — economic hardship and refugees — resulting in claims of human rights abuses is more attractive to U.S. officials than an Indochinese Marshall Plan.

There is no reason not to recognize Vietnam. Is it worse than that "evil empire," the Soviet Union, with which we do have normal relations despite all crises? No, the Vietnamese are being punished as a lesson to other third world nations with a more independent course in mind. Normalization must come eventually; church groups, American Friends Security Committee, Vietnam Veterans of America, and scientific exchange groups are all working to make it happen now. Even oil companies interested in exploring the Tonkin Gulf would benefit. Recognition is a small step — and if Reagan's declaration of the final resolution of POW-MIA status as one of the "highest national priorities" is more than the rhetoric it appears to be — it is a necessary one. Now is the time to face up to the guilt and make good on our moral obligations before the administration leads us into destroying more countries in Central America. Let's hope a little "Vietnam Syndrome" can still innoculate us against "Terminal Militarism."

Moyers on Nuclear Armaments

continued from page 10

-posed weakness was from the beginning the reason for developing the whole MX idea. American tax-payers are now funding a new toy for the Pentagon which is no less vulnerable than its predecessor and which will cost $27.4 billion.

Is the Minuteman obsolete? According to Dr. Alton G. Keel, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, "The Minuteman is fully capable now and should continue to be an effective weapon system through the year 2000 if not indefinitely." So why are we building a weapon which we don't need? There are certainly enough other projects which would be better suited for such an expenditure; alternate energy development (for the inevitable day when we run out of fuel) or rejuvination of public education. We might even consider applying it to partial payment of the federal deficit. There has to be a more worthwhile project on which to spend $27.4 billion.

Mr. Hurley quoted former President Eisenhower's final speech to the nation on Jan. 18, 1961: "A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted..." In the context of Mr. Hurley's conclusion, these words might be taken to be a thumbs up endorsement for unlimited military build-up. But Eisenhower continued by warning against a runaway military-industrial complex seeking to further its own goal: new weapons and profit repectively. He said, " We must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist." Another passage in the speech might be applied to the MX, B-1, and other expensive arms proposals, "Each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs...balance between the cost and the national welfare of the future. Good judgement seeks balance and progress..." Nuclear arms promote neither balance nor progress. They are a destabilizing factor in the world. They hinder economic and technological progress, for they throw billions of dollars and much of this country's valuble resources, both mineral and mental, into weapons which, everyone hopes, will remain quietly on their launchers until labeled absolete and dismantled.

The Soviets are not the only threat to American freedoms. Other threats include a lack of confidence in our nations strengths - military, economic, and cultural - and short-sighted, porkbarreling politician (both Democratic and Republican) who cater to a military-industrial complex, so powerful and influential that it can corrupt and hinder the democratic principles and processes of our own country. Threatening too is an attitude which seeks to place America above all other countries merely by virtue of her military strength, and from that vantage point force others to play by American rules.

For the present, America can feel secure that it has an adequate deterrent. Rather than wasting money on more weapons of destruction, we should concentrate on domestic and foreign projects geared toward the future. National security is not insured only by a strong nuclear deterrent, but by a strong economy and a well educated citizenry.

Interested in writing an opinion piece? Discuss school, local, state, national and world topics. Contact Ed Hurley, Opinions Editor, Hepburn Annex.

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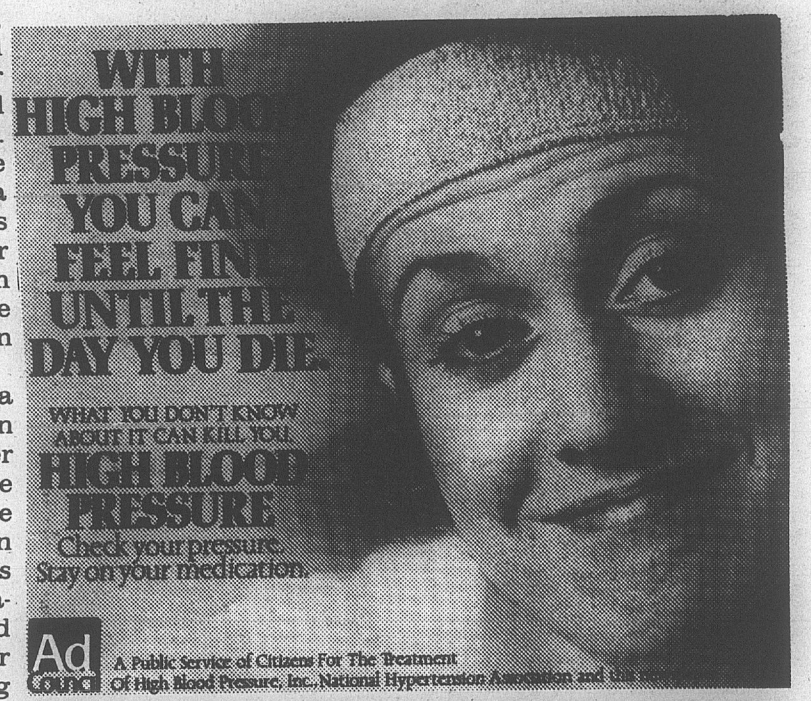
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Women's B-ball Falls

By Shawn Burns

This weekend the women's basketball team hosted the third annual Molly Stark Tournament. The event, which alternates between Middlebury and Williams College, also includes Colby and Hamilton.

Middlebury drew Colby in the first round of play, and the Panthers proved a less than even match for the Mules. Colby boasted a 6'5" center and two 6'1" forwards, giving them a significant height advantage. Colby, ranked second in the Trinity sports poll, had just played Tulane in a tight game, losing by three.

Colby set the pace in the first half, connecting on a blistering 88 percent of their shots. The Panthers, on the other hand, couldn't find the bucket and walked off the floor at halftime with a paltry two points, courtesy of sophomore Donna Engel.

In the second half the Panthers hit the floor anxious to improve their performance. They scored 24 points, but only upped their shooting percentage to 15 percent from the field, and 40 percent from the line.

Plagued by injuries and foul trouble in the game, the team was forced to readiust as Engel, primarily a guard, was switched to forward, where she collected a team height of 12 rebounds for the game. Freshman Anne Corry was lead scorer with seven points. The decision went to Colby, 92 to 26.

In the consolation match, Middlebury faced Williams, a team more on their level. Hoping to avenge a defeat by Williams earlier in the season, the Panthers started the game with an aggressive defense. Middlebury's inside game, apparently shaken by the bout with Colby the night before, was timid at best.

Turnover, a problem that has hindered Middlebury's game all season, proved to be a major obstacle against Williams, as the Panthers gave up the ball 24 times, while recovering it only seven times.

Corry led in rebounds with nine, while Senior Captain Robin Harris pulled down seven. Corry and Harris tied for lead scorer with eight points apiece.

The Panthers improved their shooting in the Williams game to 25 percent, but free throws were still a trouble spot, as they hit only 6 for 14. Middlebury also had problems with their defense as they got into foul trouble early in the game, sending Williams into a bonus situation. The final score was 72 to 36.

Colby beat Hamilton in the championship game. This week, Middlebury will play Colby-Sawyer on Tuesday, and will face St. Joseph's at 7 P.M. tonight in Memorial Fieldhouse. The Panthers have an excellent chance of defeating St. Joe's, a team that narrowly defeated them last year. Hopefully the home crowd will give the Lady Panthers an edge over St. Joe's.

Black Cultural Week Calendar

Wednesday, Jan. 25

Dean of Students, Karl Lindholm, will give a lecture entitled "Out at Home" about blacks in baseball before they were allowed to play in the major leagues. A reception will follow the lecture. Upper Proctor, 4:15.

Film - "Bingo Long and the Traveling All Stars" starring Richard Pryor, Billy Dee Williams, James Earl Jones. This movie entertainingly portrays some of the aspects of Karl Lindholm's lecture. Sunderland 110 7:00 and 7:30

Thursday, Jan. 26

Film - "Say Amen Somebody" This film has been acclaimed as one of the most exciting and moving films about negro spirituals ever made. To insure everyone ample opportunity to see this movie it will be shown at 4:15, 7:00, and 9:30 in Dana Auditorium

Friday, Jan. 27

Concert - Junius and Ralph Harris (baritone and violin) will perform various pieces of classical music with piano accompanist, Pamela McClain at 8:00 pm. in Mead Chapel

Saturday, Jan.28

Professor Joi Jamelle Gresham will demonstrate the art of African Dance. Open to all. Please wear loose fitting clothes. Look for time and place.

Sunday, Jan. 29

Chapel service will be given by Reverend Joseph Brown, visiting Professor in the Religion Department, After we will be entertained by the Metropolitan Baptist Church Senior Choir. They are guaranteed to raise the rafters with their sweet voices, as they sing a number of negro spirituals and gospels.

Remember, attendance reflects interest. Show you care by being there.

Classifieds

Are you a frustrated artist? Draw political cartoons for the Opinions page of the Campus and release those tensions. Use your own ideas or draw from suggestions. Contact Ed Hurley, Opinions Editor.

L. Happy Birthday! 143! ?! 52?!

Hello to my Hepburn crew. I'll be out for the weekend and you can fill me in on what's been going on.

Chip, Winterterm 84...I miss you. One month and I'll be there. Je t'embrasse. Nhadja

Heather Sindy Jane Elizabeth & July I'll miss you in Florence have fun at Club Midd Ciao Ciao Ciao Ciao

Bruce and Dee become Middlebury statistics April 7th, Orlando, FL. Be there to share in their happiness!

help

Have you seen all of the kangaroos?? How 'bout pandas??

ALU you are the best The others can't compare. Let this ditty on you impress Just how much I care. Happy ANNEversary.

Chocolate CHIP cookies and Italian Spaghetti—What a great Christmas feast!

T.L.S. this stinks. See you in one mo. Xmas was neat, real neat. Can't wait to see N.J.'s funny face HA! HA! Remember my promises. I love you, your lonely So.Cal. Moosehead man. P.S. tell Polo he's S.O.L.

Doc and Charisma La Foxx and Bushman and Ninook and crew—you should see the mountains they have here, covered with snow, too! love, Euphoria

Hey sweetheart, thanx for the red rose, champagne and lost of lovin'. Luv ya, Smiley Eyes

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Announcements

Operation Crossroads Africa is a private, non-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes work, travel and study in Africa as a vehicle for cross-cultural exchange and understanding. Since our founding in 1958 by Dr. James H. Robinson, Corssroads has sent more than 5,200 volunteers to thirty-four English, French and Portuguese-soeaking African countries.

The Crossroads program is a six to seven week program in the summer. By day, volunteers work side by side with local counterparts on community development, archeological or health-related projects. In the evening, they live in the communities of the local workers and their families or together as a group.

Except for the health-related projects, there are no occupational or academic requirements for participation in the program. Most of our volunteers have tended to be college or university students. We have sought to send groups that reflect the racial, social and economic diversity present in the United States.

Interested applicants should apply immediatly. Write or call to: Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011, 212-242-8550.

Superstar rock group Journey and their manager Herbie Herbert have joined Bob Hope, Chuck Mangione, Esther Williams Lamas, Burl Ives, Ronnie Milsap and Ally Sheedy as members of the Honorary Advsory Board for the American Collegiate Talent Showcase (ACTS).

ACTS is designed to provide an opportunity for college students to have access to the professional entertainment industry through an educational experience and in an atmostphere of creative competition. All areas of performing talent are accepted including rock, classical, gospel, country, rhythm and blues, jazz, dance, drama, variety and others, Through ACTS students may receive cash and scholarshp prizes, auditions, tours, showcases and invaluable contact with entertainment industry personnel.

DEADLINES FOR ENTRIES INTO ACTS HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL MARCH 6, 1984. The date of the National Finals has also been rescheduled for April 14, 1984. For more information contact: ACTS, Box 3ACT, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003; or call (505) 646-4413.

Applications are now being accepted for the 1984 Vermont Junior Miss Program. This program is open to high school senior girls with awards of college scholarships for the winners. The finals will be held at the Flynn Theatre, Burlington, Vt., January 27-28. Interested girls should write to Vermont Junior Miss. Box 177, Burlington, VT. 05402 for further information and applications.

Pardon me, - Does the name Harold Pinter mean anything to you ? If it does (or even if you're simply curious) read on... A non-credit Winter Term mini course celebrating selected works of Harold Pinter will be offered by two Middlebury College Graduates. If the thought of reading Pinter by the fire with a glass of wine on a snowy evening touches a soft spot in your heart, then ths course may be just the refreshing change you need. Informal readings and discussions will be held two evenings a week during the month of January in the library of a Victorian Manse. The tentative list of plays to be covered includes: 'The Lover', 'The Basement', 'Old Times', 'Betrayal', 'The Collection', 'No Mans Land', 'A Kind of Alaska', 'The Room', and'Family Voices'.

You don't need to be an aspiring actor or actress to join us - in fact, you needn't have picked up a book of plays in your life. We're looking for anyone who would be interested in helping us appreciate Pinter's plays more fully - readers, listeners, contributors. Enrollment is limited; act now to reserve your place. There is no charge - your only expense will be books you may wish to buy. Some books will be available for use on a restricted basis. If you would like to participate, call Cindy or Jeff after 5:00PM at 388-3409.